REGD. NO. B.1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIII NO. 6 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Rescue Those Who Gave Their All For Nation

Tragic Plight Of Kanara Peasants

LEADERS' APPEAL TO BOMBAY

Every Pie To Fund Is Tribute To Their Sacrifice

"To-day the heroic peasants of Ankola and Siddapur are without food and without clothing. No nation can afford to neglect the people who have willingly sacrificed their all in the cause of the country."—GANGADHARRAO DESHPANDE.

Their Hunger Is India's

"We celebrate to-day as the Karnatak Peasants' Day. Words cannot describe their harrowing suffering. But let us remember that their distress is India's distress, their sorrow is India's sorrow, their hunger is India's hunger. In failing these glorious heroic peasants we fail India."—Mrs. KAMALADEVI.

Their Need Is Urgent

"Will Bombay grudge a few thousands to the most deserving, who have set a glorious example of self-sacrifice and suffering before the country? Their (Karnatak peasants') need is urgent; delaying a little aid now may mean denying them all succour for ever."—K. F. NARIMAN.

Let Us Do Our Duty

"It is for us to ask ourselves what is our duty by them and to do it effectively, promptly and generously."—BHULABHAI J. DESAI.

Every Pie, A Tribute

"Every pie that is contributed to this fund will be a tribute to the heroism of those who offered themselves as martyrs to the cause of the Motherland."—K. M. MUNSHI.

Bombay Will Respond

"Bombay, the mother of the distressed, is sure to respond to the call because in this case the suffering is in a noble cause."—S. K. HOSMANI.

HEROIC PEASANTS OF KARNATAK

They Are Without Food And Clothing

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, in his message, says:—

"No nation can afford to neglect the people who have willingly sacrificed their all in the cause of the country. To-day the heroic peasants of Ankola and Siddapur are without food and without clothing. I am glad the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has made a general appeal to the citizens of Bombay. I trust their appeal will receive liberal response from every man in Bombay irrespective of his political label, for to-day it is a purely humanitarian question."

BOMBAY WILL RESPOND

Sjt. S. K. Hosamani, M.L.A., President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee wires:—

"I am glad that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has taken up the cause of the suffering peasants in Karwar District. I trust the peasants will soon receive the needed help. Bombay, the mother of the distressed, is sure to respond to the call because in this case the suffering is in a noble cause. I need not say that my Kannada brethren in Bombay will be foremost in supporting them as their primary duty."

LET US DO OUR DUTY

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board says:—

"They have suffered and they have lost their little all in our struggle for freedom. They ask for nothing. It is for us to ask ourselves what is our duty by them and to do it effectively, promptly and generously".

THEIR HUNGER IS INDIA'S HUNGER

Every True Indian's Responsibility

Shmt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya makes the following appeal:—

"The freedom of India lies with the peasants"—we have said so, we say so. Let us prove we mean it, that we are conscious of the importance of this little sentence so portent with significance—the strength of India lies in the hands of the peasants. That strength has been tested and

LET THE DAY'S EARNING
Be Your Tribute To
THE BRAVE PEASANTS
Of Karnatak Who
SACRIFICED THEIR ALL
AT ALTAR OF FREEDOM.

tested severely and has proved indomitable.

One of the most resplendent chapters in the great Indian struggle has been painted by the Karnatak peasants of Karwar District. Their courage, bravery and sacrifices have stunned the whole of India and won the admiration of every Indian. If anything has brought confidence to our heart, it is this noble heroism.

These peasants have sacrificed their all. They have lost all their lands—the thing most dear and precious to every peasant—and all their little worldly possessions in their struggle for freedom. To-day they have become the sacred responsibility of every true Indian. If we fail to fulfil that duty we fail in our duty to India.

We celebate to-day as the Karnatak Peasants Day to create the

(Continued on page 9.)

PRINCES AND J. P. C. SCHEME

Forthcoming Chamber Session Will Decide Attitude

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7

Plans for the forthcoming session of the Princes Chamber are now complete.

The session which the Viceroy will inaugurate will last three days namely 21st, 22nd and 23rd January. The Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor of the Chamber, is expected here on the 13th January and a number of other Princes who will arrive before the Session begins will hold informal conversations with the Chancellor to decide upon arrangements for the session and the attitude to be taken with regard to the J. P. C. Scheme which will form the chief item of interest on the agenda.

Before the session opens the Standing Committee of the Chamber will examine the whole agenda, and particularly scrutinise the resolution regarding the J. P. C. report. The Standing Committee will probably meet on 16th, 17th and 18th.—A. P.

"BRAVE PEASANTS OF KARNATAK"

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following statement:—

"The brave peasants of Siddapur and Ankola in Karnatak suffered heavily and made immense sacrifices in the cause of the country.

"It is not possible now in contemplation to make good the loss they incurred. But efforts are being made to give relief to such of them as have been very badly hit to enable them to tide over a crisis. In this good patriotic and philanthropic work I offer all my help and I hope the peasants of Karnatak will receive a hearty and generous response from the public of Bombay ever ready to respond to all good causes.

How Delhi Congress Receives Rajen Babu

NEW DELHI Jan 7

In connection with the reception to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, when he arrives in Delhi, the Congress Committee met to-day and decided to form a volunteer corps, whose members would be required to put on uniform.—A.P.

Subhas Bose

SAILING ON THURSDAY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

It is definitely learnt that, in accordance with Government order, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose leaves Calcutta to-morrow evening by Bombay Mail of the B. N. Railway to reach Bombay in time to catch Italian boat "Victoria", which leaves Bombay on January 10.—United Press.

GANDHIJI CANCELS EVENING WALK

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

Gandhiji who observed the day of his silence did not have his usual evening walk to-day, as the pain in his feet due to chilblains has increased.—United Press.

VILLAGE UPLIFT IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

A deputation of the Delhi and District Congress Committee will wait on Gandhiji on January 9 with a view to getting his advice regarding the working of the village uplift scheme in Delhi Province.—A.P.

Gandhiji Will Leave For Wardha On Jan. 22.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

It is understood that Gandhiji will be staying in Delhi till 22nd January, after which he will leave for Wardha, where he will attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the village uplift scheme.

In this connection, it is further learnt that statistics are being collected from villages and that the scheme will be discussed by the Executive Committee.—A. P.

NURSE'S STORY OF KIDNAPPING

State Prosecutor Produces Baby's Soiled Shirt In Court

(Special Cable)

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 7.

Emotion swept over the court trying Hauptmann for the alleged murder of Lindbergh baby when Betty Gow, infant's Scotch nurse gave the narrative of the tragic kidnapping. Accused turned ashen colour when Betty moved to the witness box. Choking down with a sob she said "I probably made it" when the State Prosecutor produced baby's soiled shirt found alongside the mutilated body. The court was electrified as she related how she went to the nursery at 22/00 hours felt over the baby's bed in the dark so as not to disturb him by switching on the light. "He was not there" she said brokenly. Hurriedly she told Lindbergh family. The Colonel rushed upstairs, shouted to his wife "Anne, they have stolen our baby". The Colonel dashed outside with a rifle while the women folk just sat in silence.

Mr. Reilly proceeded to cross-examine her regarding her men friends.

INTEGRITY OF AUSTRIA

French And Italian Govts. Satisfied With British Position?

LONDON Jan. 7.

The suggestion from Rome that Britain will formally adhere to the Anglo-Italian Pact as regards the integrity of Austria is not supported in diplomatic circles in London. It is pointed out that the British position was made clear in a joint British-French and Italian demarche on Feb. 17, 1934 declaring that the three governments held common views as regards the necessity of maintaining the independence of Austria which was later interpreted as including readiness to consult together in case of necessity.

British circles believe, that no further declaration is necessary and it is understood that the French and Italian governments are satisfied with the British position.—Reuter.

Where East And West Blend In Harmony

SOUL OF HALIDE EDIB REVEALED

She Is Oriental To Core And Yet She Is Universal

(Special To "The Chronicle")

BY KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.

It was after a hurried rush over practically the whole ship that I found myself holding a small soft hand and looking into a pair of large limpid eyes, one of the most gorgeous pair of eyes I have ever looked into. It was a very beautiful face from which they looked up at me with a friendly but wistful glance. Every line in her body expressed a gentle tenderness. The soft pressure of the palm I grasped was almost flowerlike. She was one of those personalities that grip you and yet not overpower you. They just melt you with their sheer delicacy. She looked amongst the mass of flowers with which she was loaded—just one of them, a natural member of the floral family. She left us for a while to have her passport attended to.

I turned to a friend standing by and read in his eyes the thought which was flashing across my mind at the time. "Yes" I said to him. "Isn't it difficult to imagine her on the battle front, that soft flower-like hand grasping a rifle? And yet I suppose there is fire hidden somewhere within her."

He nodded. I had not very long to wait before I had glimpses of it, little orange flames flashing out of those cool depths and shooting across that serene face.

LOVE OF CHILDREN.

We were about to leave the boat when suddenly she seemed to recollect something. Her eyes sought and found what she was looking for. I have seen many a graceful act, but rarely so exquisite a courtesy as when she bent to kiss the hand of a little child. I had more than one occasion in the course of the day to see her passionate love for children. And then I remembered how feelingly she had written of her parting from her two little boys when she had to leave Constantinople and seek the wild inhospitable marshes of Anatolia. What an agony it must have been to her who loved children as she obviously seemed to, with such passionate fervour!

Pressmen are notorious as hawks and eagles. But the two who came to interview her at her residence were just a pair of shy timid lambs. "I have never seen pressmen shy", she remarked with an amused smile, as she saw these two shrink looking, so pathetically nervous, like a pair of guilty boys. Even the fiercest animal perhaps would grow gentle in her presence. Then what of two mere mortal pressmen who are after all, but very human.

ESSENTIALLY ORIENTAL.

Somebody reminded her that it was Id day. Her face lit up. "It is the first "Bairam" I have in an Oriental country after eight years". All that unspoken loneliness of the exile was expressed in that one little sentence.

Madame Halide Edib is essentially Oriental, though she is universal all the same. There has a peculiar aroma of the East around her which marks her out as an Easterner. She belongs to the world, but she is a child of the East. That calm serenity, that immovable strength, that delicate sense of modesty, so characteristically associated with the East, spoke from every fibre of her being. She wanted to give the Id greetings to everyone in Urdu and succeeded.

She glided on from topic to topic. "Glide" is the only word which I can think of as expressing her passing over a variety of subjects. It was not swift and erratic, nor was each dismissed superficially. She gave you the sense of probing each right through to its very core: but she did not discuss in that biting withering manner with which some people dispose of topics, always making one feel they were tearing a flower up petal by petal.

RELIGION NOT GIVEN A CHANCE.

There was a long discussion on the place of religion in life. She was of opinion that man needed religion. He only revolted against it because it was used as a weapon by reactionary forces to serve their own purpose. "But the moment it ceases to serve as a stumbling block man turns to it most naturally." She felt, therefore, that religion was not really given a chance. She is convinced of the need of separating religion from the State. One could sense the Turkish race speaking through her for they never mixed heaven and earth up together and do not believe in its being allowed to interfere with State affairs. "Religion is for the Soul of Man, "and must be left free to serve only that purpose."

The discussion on this topic proceeded and there was more than one who rather lightly took her to be an orthodox woman. But they were not destined to remain long under this delusion.

"I don't believe in forcing religion down people's throats," she retorted, her eyes flashing fire when some one expressed some pious platitude. She was a free Soul. She would fight coercion of any sort, no matter how desirable or necessary the thing sought to be forced may seem to her.

She talked of the Turkish women, their emancipation and the keen desire and sympathy of the men for women's progress. "No matter what political differences there may have been between the various groups on the question of women's education and progress, all Turkish men thought alike. They were all agreed that

(Continued on page 13.)

LEST YOU FORGET!
ATTRACTION COMPETITION
will close
TO-MORROW
9th January
Send all your Entries in time

New Record High Level In U. S. Public Debt

Roosevelt's Budget Message To Congress

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Another huge deficit totalling 4,528 million dollars, bringing the total public debt to a record highlevel of 34,23[illegible] million dollars on 30th June 1936 has been estimated by President Roosevelt for the fiscal year beginning July 1 in his budget message to the Congress.

Enormous Excess.

Federal expenditure for unemployment relief and the huge programme of public works are the main reasons for the enormous excess of Expenditure over Receipts but President Roosevelt is asking for an additional 180 million dollars for Defence compared with the present fiscal year.

The estimated expenditure in the new budget is 8,520 million dollars and the estimated receipts 3,991 million dollars. The new deficit will be financed by using 739 million dollars from the working balance in Treasury and borrowing 3,788 million dollars.

Staggering Figures

It is estimated that the year ending June 30 1935 will result in a deficit of 4,869 million dollars and the Public Debt on that date will amount to 31,0zz million dollars.

Despite a substantial measure of recovery unemployment is still large and the point is not yet reached where complete balance in the budget can be achieved.—Reuter.

'QUAKE SHOCK IN PUNJAB

Brick-Built Houses Crack And Several People Receive Fatal Injuries

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

A report received from Mianwali says that the Isskhel area experienced a severe earth-quake shock on Friday last and almost all brick built houses cracked.

Some people received fatal injuries.—United Press.

BANKER AND NANDA IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7

Mr. Shankerlal Banker, accompanied by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary, Labour Association, Ahmedabad arrived here this morning to discuss the labour trouble in Ahmedabad with Gandhiji.

They are now discussing the affairs with Mahatma and explaining to him the entire position with a view to seeking his advice and help.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Import Piece-goods Office Canvassor of least three years experience or more. Apply Box No. 3483, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A graduate, knowing Hindi correspondence well and perfect Gujarati accounts. Apply Box No. 3484, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Educational Supervisor on Rs. 60 p.m. for 3 months. Candidates knowing Gujarathi, Urdu and Marathi with S.T.C. qualification or with 5 years' experience as a secondary teacher should apply to the undersigned before 15th January 1935. (Sd.) G. B. Deo, Chairman, School Board, B.S.D., Andheri. (9480).

Wanted influential Salesmen on Rs. 40|- p.m. to push Novelties, Safety matches, Paints, Varnishes Machinery goods etc. Only men willing to pay for actual cost of goods need apply to:—The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (3472).

Applications are invited from qualified candidates to be trained for posts of Assistants in the Spinning Department on the following scales:—(a) Salary Rs. 200|- per month for a candidate possessing good Hons. Degree of a recognised Foreign University in Spinning Technology. (b) Salary Rs. 90|- per month for a candidate possessing first class Hons. Degree in Arts, Science or Engineering of an Indian University. (c) Salary Rs. 50|- per month for a candidate possessing Hons. Diploma in Spinning of Victoria Technical Institute or a similar Institution. Please apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, Jubilee Mills, Railwaypura, P.O. Ahmedabad No. 2.

9453

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Begin New Year with bright careers Senior Cambridge examination brings you excellent prospects. Applications for Guarantee Cambridge December examinations begin. Excellent staff. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House, Bombay. (9173)

The Director of the General Education Academy can be interviewed on all days except Bank Holidays between 9 and 10 a.m. at 6, Rampart Row, Fort. Cambridge Senior, Junior, Preliminary, Punjab, Bombay, Benares, Matriculation; Rajputana Intermediate classes open to all students of either sex without restrictions. (3479).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Seven Monthly Fifteen-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3489)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted energetic and influential gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as Chief and Special Agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Departments other than Life being organised. Please communicate stating previous experience and the business you can guarantee, with N. K. Bhartiya & Sons, Managing Agents, P.O. Box No. 42, Cawnpore. (3437)

Wanted agents on decent salary and commission for the sale of medicines. Only those having experience need apply. Steno House Agency, Amritsar. (9474)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar Ratlam, Larkhana Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi Ellichpur Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gol	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

103. LIVE STOCK

For Sale, grey Arab Stallion, 15 hands, trained Hack and Hunter. Apply Box 3488 "Bombay Chronicle."

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—English Make Ratner Fire and Theft Resistance Safe, size 30" x 23" x 23". Show Cases and other furniture at bargain price. Apply:—Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., Apollo Bunder. (3487).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1934-35.

The remaining Lectures of the series of Lectures on "Modern Arabic Language and Literature" to be delivered by Dr. H. F. al-Hamdani, M.A., Ph.D., in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship for 1934-35, will be delivered by him in the Lecture Theatre, University South Wing (First Floor), as under:—

TUESDAY, January 8:
"The Nineteenth Century."
THURSDAY, January 10:
"The Historical Novel."
FRIDAY, January 11:
"The Egyptian Novel."
THURSDAY, January 17:
"The Modernists."
FRIDAY, January 18:
"The Modernists."

TIME of LECTURES:—
5-45 P. M. on each day.

S.R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay: 7th Jan. 1935. 9479.

CONTRACT FOR MOTOR HAULAGE OF TIMBER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the contract for motor haulage of 1,70,000 cubic feet of Government timber per annum from Allapilli to Ballarshah, Chanda District, C. P. For further information apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, South Chanda Division, Chanda, C. P., who will send copies of the tender notice on receipt of a fee of Rupee one (Re. 1) only.

CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Central Provinces, Nagpur, C. P.
9470

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday the 8th day of January 1935 at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st December, 1934.
9414.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Sale of Sandalwood.

Mercara, the 15th December, 1934.

176 tons, more or less, of cleaned sandalwood will be sold by Public Auction at Fraserpet Koti on MONDAY, the 4th February 1935, at 1 p.m.

For further particulars please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara.

9419

SALE BY AUCTION OF RAW DIAMONDS AT PANNA, C. I.

Number of diamonds—1187
Weight—901 Ratties (of various sizes and weights)
Date—15th January, 1935
Place—Office of the Home Minister, Panna State.

Panna is connected with Sutna Railway Station on the G. I. P. Railway line by a regular daily motor service. Lodging can be had in Dharamsalas. As for special arrangements for lodging, etc. write to the Officer Diamond Mines. Bids that are found below estimated prices will not be accepted.

POLITICAL MINISTER.
Panna State.
9432

Public Notices

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality for the year 1935-36 ending 31st March, 1936, on or before the dates mentioned above each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Officer and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant not later than 4 p.m. in a sealed envelope with the No. of the Schedule and the names of the articles clearly stated thereon.

DATE 1-2-1935 FRIDAY

	Earnest Money
Stationery: Carbon Papers & Ribbons	Rs. 10
Stationery: Foolscap Blotting & Brown Papers	.. 30
C. I. Articles: Manhole and Gully Trap Covers and Foot-steps, etc..	.. 125
Stone-ware Pipe-fittings	.. 100
Chlorine Gas Liquid	.. 75
Lead Pig	.. 50
Electric Lamps	.. 10
Electric Goods (Accessories)	.. 10

DATE 6-2-1935, WEDNESDAY

Motor Trucks' tyres and tubes	.. 50
Motor Accessories	.. 10
Lubricating Oil & Greases	.. 100
Motor Oil	.. 25
Packing Ordinary	.. 10
Packing Special	.. 90
Pesterine or similar Larvicide	.. 50
Cement	.. 60
Disinfectants	.. 50
Cast Iron Pipes & Specials, etc.,	.. 350

1. The Specification and the tender forms can be had from the Store-keeper on application on payment of Re. 1. Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P.

2. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time of opening of the tenders.

3. The Municipality reserves the right to accept the lowest or any tender or to reject any or all tenders.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 5th January, 1935.
9476

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Practical Examination in Surgery and Gynaecology at Third M.B.B.S.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Practical Examination of Candidates Nos. 46—60 in Surgery, and Candidates Nos. 151—160 and 208—221 in Gynaecology, at Third M.B.B.S., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1935, instead of on the 7th January, as previously notified, at the same place and hour.

By Order,
S.R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay: 5th January, 1935.
9477.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of pure COW'S or BUFFALOES' milk for one year, commencing from 1-3-1935 to the Arthur Road, Maratha, K.E.M. Hospitals and G. S. M. College, five Maternity Homes, Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada and the Victoria Gardens will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 17-1-1935 not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.).

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed "Tender for the Supply of Milk to the Municipal Hospitals, etc." addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

About 640 seers of milk will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily to the Institutions. The milk should contain not less than 7 per cent., of fat and 9 p.c. of solids other than fat. The supply will be liable to be stopped by the Municipality at a month's notice.

Tender forms will be supplied to anyone on payment of Rupee One by the undersigned, who will, on application, furnish any further particulars, if required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
J.S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay: 5-1-1935. 9469.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supplying Pumping Machinery for Dudheshwar Water Works are INVITED and will be RECEIVED by the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality on or before 4-0 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1935.

Details and specifications which should accompany the Tender can be had from the undersigned on any working day on payment of Rs. 10 for each set.

(Sd.) J.S. MALIK,
I.S.E.
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated 4th Jan., 1935. 9478.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RATANBAI, widow of Ardeshir Dinshawji Patel of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate at Agripada Lane, Ghod Bunder Road, Santa Cruz Dande, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 632.66 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. B, forming part of Final Plot No. 80 and Original Plot No. 22 of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. 4 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Under Record of Rights No. 1306, and Non-Agricultural No. 194 and New Survey No. 39, Pot Nos. 1-5-6 (also described as Plot No. 15 in prior deeds) Entry No. 3246, together with the dwelling house and all premises standing or lying thereon assessed by the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee as Chawl No. 17, on part of Final Plot No. 80 of the Town Planning Scheme No. IV, at Santa Cruz, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of Mrs. A.F. Barne, on or towards the North by the Agripada Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Morarji.

Dated this 3rd day of Jan. 1935.
DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9450.

NOW RUNNING
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BINGO, A TERRIER, GETS ON OTTAWA VOTERS' LIST

Every dog has his day, and Bingo, a wire-haired fox terrier, will have his when a general election is held in Canada next year. For Bingo, according to the new voters' list, is entitled to vote, writes the Ottawa Correspondent of the "New York Times".

How Bingo, alone of all the canine population of Canada, got on the list is due to a little misunderstanding between the two women enumerators who called at Bingo's home and Joseph Dechaine, who pays rent for it. After the two enumerators had been furnished with the names of all the human occupants of the apartment, including Mrs. Annie Pauza and Miss Calixte Pauze, they conscientiously inquired whether there was any one else. "Only Bingo," replied Mr. Dechaine.

Just how his innocent attempt at humor came to result in the voters' list bearing the name of "Bingo Pauze, clerk," he is still at a loss to understand.

FILMING COLOUR

True to Nature films, designed to portray in full, authentic beauty, sunset over the Grand Canyon or the luxuriant growths and creatures of tropical jungles, have become a stage nearer reality with the adoption of an Englishman's colour photography technique by famous producer Alexander Korda.

This new process represents twenty-two years of research and experiment on the part of Mr. A. G. Hillman. Owing to the absence of chemical colours, he states, the films will be less bright and more true to life than those produced by present-day American methods. Mr. Hillman gained fame during the war as the inventor of the first slow-motion camera. This was used by the Admiralty to study the effect of shells on armour plate.

WHY BRITISH LEFT IRELAND

Mr. Amery Says They Were Weary Of It

Speaking in the debate on Indian constitutional reform in the British House of Commons Mr. Amery said that whenever they had given self-government in their strength in the past it had succeeded.

A member—"In Ireland."

Mr. Amery said in Canada it had succeeded. In South Africa, where they gave it after the South African war it had succeeded. In Ireland there had been weakness and scuttle and weariness, a very different situation from that which faced them in India. Let them act now with all the world knowing that they were acting because they believed it to be right.

DANCING IN SCHOOLS NEXT?

Dancing is a vital form of bodily exercise which deserves a place in physical education. Children naturally express their pleasure in song and dance the desire for rhythmic movement is inherent in them.

More and more in the public mind the conviction is growing and rightly so—that the combination of music and dance movement (as distinct from physical training) is not only a great art but a valuable means of educating the body, mind and character in one harmonious whole.—Sir George Newman, British Minister of Health, in his report.

NEW COINS FOR IRELAND

Money Will Symbolize Country's Industrial Growth

The industrial development brought about in the Irish Free State under Eamon de Valera's government during the last two years is to be marked by the issue of new coinage.

The first Free State coins symbolic of the agricultural wealth of the country were declared by experts to be among the most artistic in Europe. They were the work of Percy Metcalf, an English artist.

Irish artists, it is understood, are now to be asked to submit designs for the new coins to symbolize the industrial era. Sheaves of wheat and stacks of peat are likely to figure on the coins. Glour milling, bacon curing butter and cheese making and cloth weaving are some of the essentially native industries which will probably figure on the new set of coins.

MUST LIVE OR DIE AT POSTS

Chinese Overlord's Latest Instructions To Magistrates

An order has been issued by General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Military Affairs Commission, instructing the provincial authorities to notify magistrates that they are expected to "live or perish" at their posts. The order is based upon the fact that in the bandit-infested areas of China the magistrates of threatened cities are usually the first to flee.

In the event of attack, the order directs the magistrate to assume command of the local militia and hold out until reinforcements arrive. Should the bandits prove too strong for the magistrate, however, he is not to retreat, but remain at his post, even if such a course means death.

DREAM COMES TRUE

A Clapham woman came down stairs one day in mail week worried because she had dreamt that she saw her husband killed in the street.

Later in the day her husband was knocked down and killed.

The woman who dreamt this prophetic dream was Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, of Wiseton Road, Upper Tooting, S. W.

Pale and upset by the dream, she told the story to the landlady Mrs. Tapp.

WIFE'S WARNING

When her husband Mr. Roger O'Shaughnessy (65) an insurance agent, left for his work she warned him, with the dream still in her mind, to be particularly careful.

Four hours after she bade him goodbye, a policeman called at the house to tell her that he had been knocked down on the Embankment. Mr. O'Shaughnessy died before she arrived at the hospital.

Interesting Change of Programme

TO-NIGHT At 9-30 p. m. | TO-NIGHT At 9-30 p. m.

Prof. KEELERY'S FAMOUS

Whiteway Circus

and

ROYAL MENAGERIE

NANA CHAWK, Gowalia Tank

Only a few days in Bombay.
You must not miss the Show.

NEW DAREDEVIL FEATS YOU NEVER WITNESSED BEFORE

AERIAL NOVEL LADDER | THE FLYING TRAPEZE
NOVEL BOTTLE BALANCE | FIVE HORIZONTAL BARS

Our Super-skilled Girl-Acrobats have a Number of Thrills in Store for you

Prices of admission from gallary 9 As. to Box Rs. 4-8-0.

Special arrangement for ladies.

Special tram arrangement after the shows.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Indian Split In South Africa

Government's Colonisation Scheme Leads To Division In Ranks

When one considers that the total number of Indians in South Africa is less than two hundred thousand, one is amazed to think that such a thing as an "Indian problem" can be said to exist, writes the South African correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Yet the concentration of the great majority in the coastal regions of Natal and their proximity to a large tribal African population may help to explain the hostile attitude of many Europeans. Though the Indian does not, as the African increasingly does, dominate the political and economic thinking of the white man in the Union, the problem of Indo-European race relationships has peculiar difficulties of its own, and, especially in Natal, is actual enough.

The South African Indian community is not homogeneous. Disparities of weath are marked. The merchant class is comfortably off, and in it are to be found men of very considerable wealth. It is perhaps unfortunate that a confessional difference should coincide almost exactly with the economic contrast between the well-to-do merchant and the unskilled worker on the sugar-plantation and in the coalmines, or the peasant on the land. Mahomedan charity—real enough within the ranks of Islam—does not extend to the unfortunate Hindu; and there are in South Africa but few Hindus of wealth. The grinding poverty of the lowest-paid Hindus and their terrible living conditions have to be seen to be believed.

AN OPPOSITION BODY.

Until very recently, the South African Indian community as a whole was represented by one body, the South African Indian Congress, which had attained almost official status. With it the accredited Agent of the Government of India in the Union, appointed as a result of the Capetown Conference of 1927, worked in close harmony.

In the nature of things, the interests of Indian capital occasionally outweighed, in the mind of the Congress, those of Indian labour. And yet the Congress was representative enough. Muslims, Hindus, and Christians all held sway in it, and the needs of the Indian poor, though perhaps not always pressed with the utmost persistence possible, were by no means forgotten. Little wou'd have been heard of the deficiencies, real or supposed, of the Congress had it not been for the furious personal quarrels out of which emerged a new and rival body—the Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association.

This body, led by a Christian lawyer and a Hindu journalist—the latter no less a person than Mr. Gandhi's son—poses as the friend of the poor man and the advocate of radical and Socialistic remedies as against the cautious respectability of the Congress. The Congress claims, not unjustly, that it has a saner grasp of the realities of the situation and that half a loaf really is better than no bread.

CO-OPERATION ISSUE.

The actual point on which disruption took place illustrates this temperamental difference. The South African Government had decided to appoint a Commission to investigate the possibility of the participation of South African Indians in schemes of Indian colonisation abroad. There is quite a possibility that this decision was made merely to 'call the bluff" of certain Natal members of Parliament who enthusiastically advocated colonisation without knowing exactly when, where, or how it was going to take place. Be that as it may, the Government offered a seat on the Commission to an Indian—a Hindu estate agent of high reputation, prudent and upright.

The Congress, mindful that this was the first time that an Indian had been invited to serve on a Commission dealing with Indian affairs, and believing that acceptance would set a useful precedent, were in favour of co-operating, without prejudice to their views on colonisation. But those who subsequently formed the Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association would have no compromise with the unclean thing. They desired the Congress to commit itself in advance to a blank refusal to have anything to do with colonisation. The Congress leaders were far-seeing men of affairs. They realised—as has, indeed, proved to be the case—that the Commission's report would be innocuous, and the precedent of Indian membership of the Commission would be valuable. They finally decided to co-operate.

Then the opposition decided to secede. They criticised their former colleagues in no measured terms. A war of words began which ended in dissolving loyalties of many years' standing. With incredible stupidity the little Indian population, fighting its unequal fight for recognition in a hostile South Africa, was split into two warring sections, with two organisations and two newspaper organs. Even a visit from the Rev. C. F. Andrews a few months back failed to reconcile the two factions. The division seems permanent.

THE AGENT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Unfortunately the Indian Agent General has become involved in the quarrel. The Archangel Gabriel himself could hardly have pleased both sections at once. The capable and upright, but very human, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh certainly did not succeed in doing so. He was loudly accused by the Colonial-born and Settlers' Association of having favoured the Congress: and there is little doubt that he did so. It is probable that he, like many others, underrated the support accorded to the opposition group and the persistence of its leaders.

Instead of directing their criticisms against the man, however, the Colonial-born and Settlers' Association attacked the office. They asked why South Africans of Indian origin should require a representative of the Government of India to protect them. They urged that the presence of the Agent General stamped them as foreigners, an unassimilable minority in the land of their birth. They drew attention, justly enough, to the illogical character of the Capetown agreement, which at one end the same time laid down the destiny of South African Indians as absorption into the general Western civilisation of South Africa and provided them with a protector from the gorgeous East. There is some point in their arguments. The striking success of Mr. Sastri during his term of office and the no less valuable service of the Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh and his gifted wife have helped to make workable an office which in its nature is anomalous and probably must be temporary.

A VALUABLE EXPERIMENT.

The Kunwar and Kunwarani have done more than can be briefly set down to overcome racial prejudice among white South Africans, to facilitate social contacts between educated Indians and Europeans, and to encourage philanthropic social service for the poorer classes of Indians.

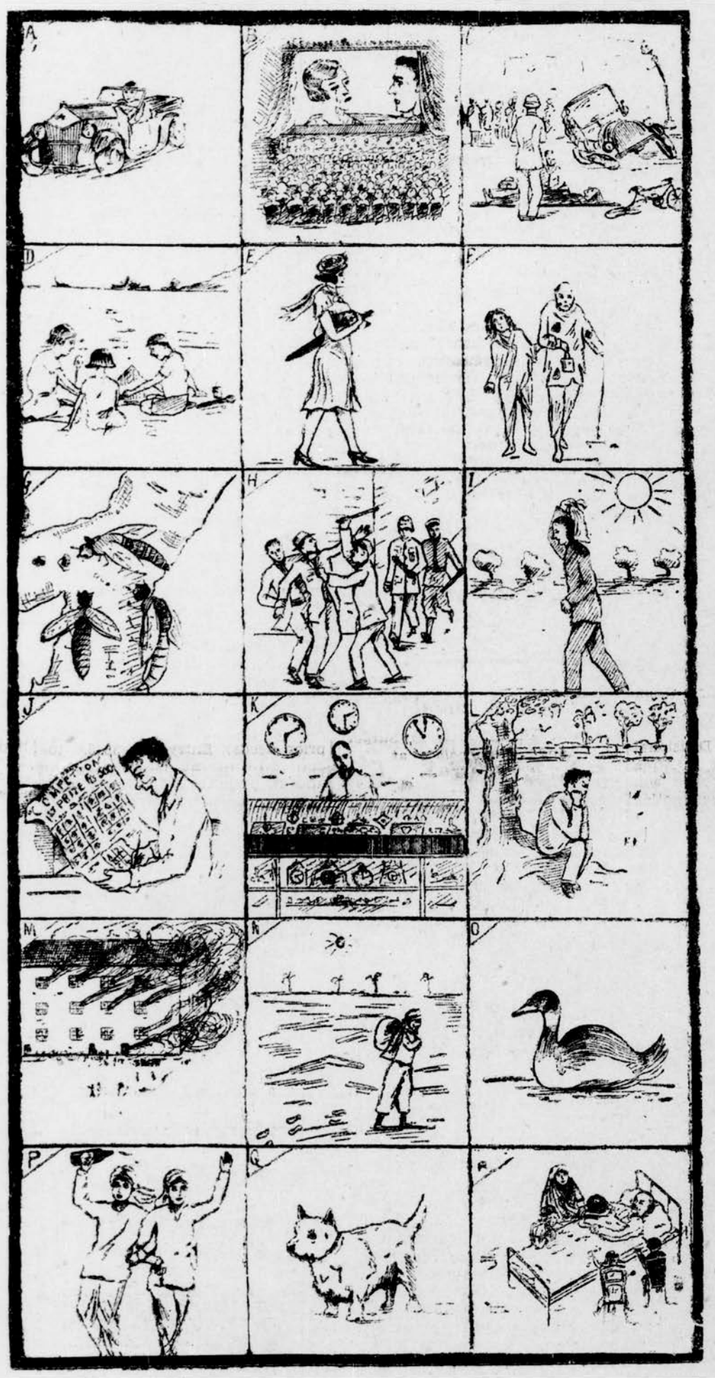
The Kunwar has had the immense advantage, in so far as the European population is concerned, of being a Christian. This one advantage led to another, for Sir Maharaj Singh was the first Agent General to bring his wife with him to South Africa. The work which Lady Singh has done there is beyond praise. Indirectly it will benefit every section of Indian womanhood, and its effects will be felt many years hence. But in order to observe this end, much of the Kunwarani's time has inevitably had to be devoted to contacts with leading European women. This very service to her community has led to her being criticised by some sections of it, and this criticism has been exploited, with singular injustice, by the Colonial-born and Settlers' Indian Association.

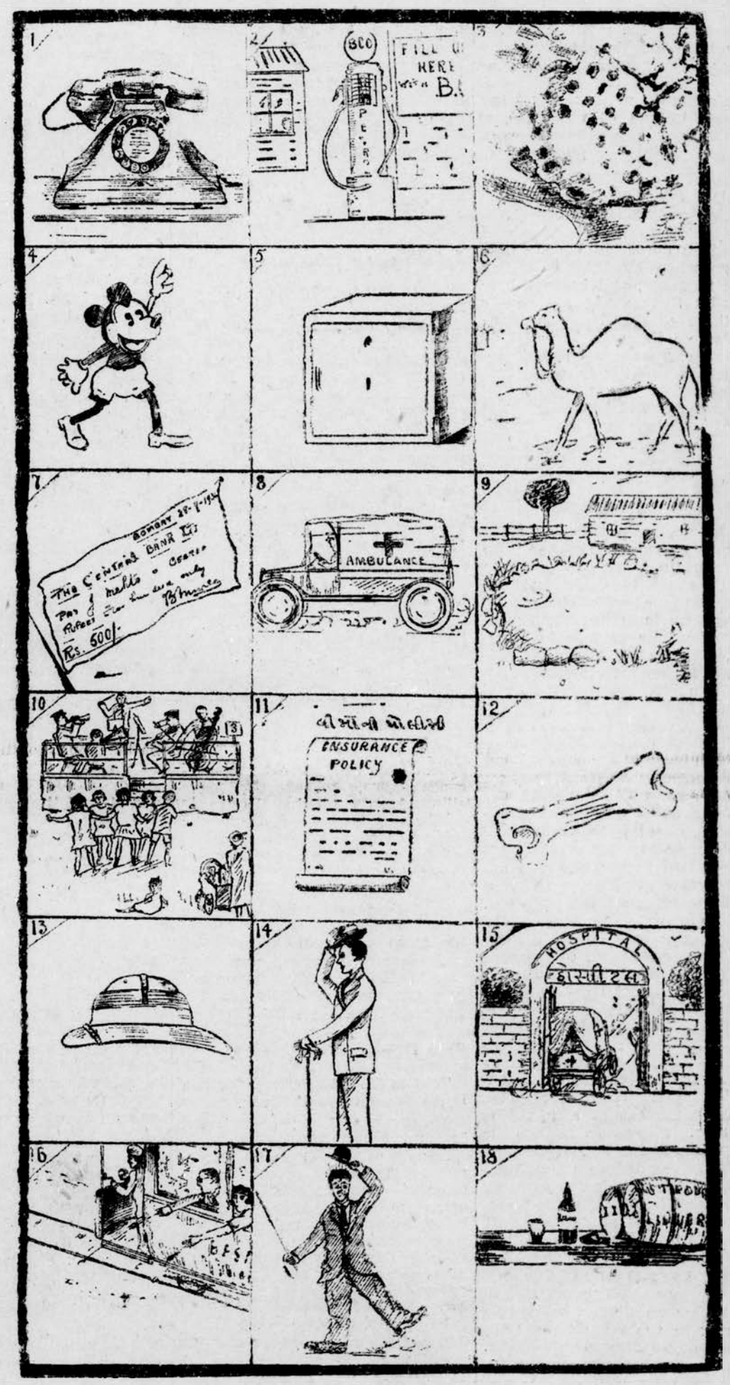
It is worthwhile to try the experiment, illogical though it be, of the Agent Generalship for at least another term of office. The appointment is, however, one of great difficulty. Select a man who can work steadily at influencing the European community and he will be criticised as the Kunwar has been criticised. Select a man whose contacts with the European community will be limited and his chief reason for existence will be gone. The former danger is probably less to be feared than the latter, for whoever is appointed can hardly win the support of the Colonial-born and Settlers' Association, unless they eat their own words.

The needs of the South African Indians, especially of the poorest class, are great. The new Fusion Government has made provision already for more expenditure on schools and on hospital accommodation, but much remains to be done. A wise Agent General cou'd still assist in this progressive movement of European thought—if the rival factions of his own people will let him.

ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize Rs. 500 | 2nd Prize Rs. 200 | 3rd Prize Rs. 100 | Consolation Prizes Rs. 200





This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "O" in the coupon Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle" "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 9th January 1935.

Backers Meet With Reverses On Id Day

Will Scarlet's Victory Causes Immense Surprise

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

A large holiday crowd left Mahalaxmi on Monday evening in severely chastened mood. When Goodbye, the favourite scored in the opening event backers looked upon it as a good omen, but it was good-bye to all that as the programme grew older. Five outsiders in Ashroff, Bismarck II, Manipulator, Will Scarlet and Diamond Shower figured on the board at odds that were astounding. Speculators were so badly skinned that many of them did not have their fares to take them home.

Many old stagers remarked that it was the worst meeting they have experienced for many a long day. Form was so topsy turvy, that one might as well have consulted a fakir by the wayside instead of wasting time on the book.

WILL SCARLET UPSETS

The victory of Will Scarlet in the Danebury Handicap caused weeping and gnashing of teeth. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's gelding caused an uproar in Poona last season when he let down a huge following, and backers hoped that there would not be a repetition of this lapse in Bombay, where the weather is kind and no excuses can be made for ill-luck in running in our long straight. This was not to be however, for Will Scarlet was pulled out in the X'Mas Handicap on December 22, in a field of six horses when he finished last. It is needless to add that he disputed favouritism with Kum Bak, the winner of that race. On that inglorious display backers can be forgiven if they ignored the son of Bold Archer in the Danebury Handicap yesterday when he beat a classy lot of sprinters in 1min., 12 2|5 secs., with the false railings in position. How he could improve 3-1|5 seconds on his previous showing, is a problem that would baffle Prof. Albert Einstein. Somebody backed him, but it was not the public. Roy Higgins had Argo's Heir also in the race and this one was freely tipped as a good thing. If Will Scarlet is a rogue then the authorities would be well advised in banning him from further participation in racing as he has a knack of turning up trumps when his existence is forgotten. The Kolhapur stable attempted to spring a surprise with Jackdaw the Second, who was on the shelf for a long time and nearly did the trick.

Another well-planned coup in the Haydock Park Plate made tht bookmakers sit up and take notice. Just before the off a shrewd backer plunged on Manipulator and this unexpected manipulation caused a furore in the ring. There was method in this madness for Mr. De Souza's gelding proceeded to bring home the bacon in convincing fashion. Arthur and R. T. C. made feeble attempts to get on terms with Graham's mount, who was full of running at the judge's end.

WELL-DESERVED SUCCESSS.

The victory of Bismarck II in the Kingsclere Plate was very pleasing to the numerous well-wishers of Trainer Billy Evans. This unassuming man has experienced little luck lately and deserved his success. Naidor came on the scene with his customary late burst, but just failed to overhaul Bismarck II. Whittle handled the winner very capably.

Brace put up 3 lbs. overweight on Sarsam in the Tansa Plate of 1 1|2 miles. This made little difference to the grey, who hopped out in front and stayed there till the end. Collector pulled up dead lame and is never likely to race again.

DILLON SHINES.

Diamond Shower for once showed his home form in the Aintree Plate. Dillon always has the race won and smothered Cartoon and Safety Match a long way from the judge's box.

A thrilling struggle between Yawir Awar and Burgess ended in a narrow victory for the former in the Agra Plate. Mr. Gem's grey who was favourite foun difficult to shake off Dillon's mount, one of the fastest Arabs in the country.

Dillon got the better of Brace in the Perth Plate on Dandy Brush. With Bucentaur joining in the fray, the finish thrilled spectators.

The three divisions of the Mill Plate were annexed by Goodbye, Sara Khanim and Ashroff, who are very fast 5 furlong horses. Those who finished behind them are not of much account.

Dillon with a treble was the most successful jockey.

DAILY DOUBLE WON.

The Daily Double returned a dividend of Rs. 731. As no backers were successful in winning the Daily Treble, the sum of Rs. 9,520 has been carried over to Saturday.

1st Race: 1-30 p. m.

THE MILL PLATE. (Division I). Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalities—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggegate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Eve's GOODBYE 8-6, Brace 1
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's EMPEROR 8-9, Dillon 2
Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's ZENOBIA 7-9, Davison 3
Mr. Nelson's Faddak 8-6, (car, 8-9), Blythe 4

Time: 1min. 7-2|5secs.

Won by 3 lengths, 1-1|2 length and 1 length.

Favourite: Goodbye.

First Tote paid Rs. 31 for Win; Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 16-8 for Win; Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7 for places.

Not run: Taj Bahadur 8-10; Iraq Queen 8-6; Nahab 8-6; Forat 8-3 and Saggar Beg 8-0.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE RACE:—Goodbye went to the front followed by Faddak, and Emperor. Goodbye was never headed and won easily from Emperor; Zenobia, who was not too well away, placing third.

2nd Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE MILL PLATE. (Division II). Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Rashid Fadhoos's ASHROFF 7-9, Simmons 1
Mr. A.I. Begmahomed's STREPHON 8-6, Dillon 2
H.H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's HILARITY 8-6, Seiby 3
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Zohal 7-9 (car. 7-13), Subaya 4

Time: 1min. 7-4|5secs.

Won by 3-1|2 lengths, head and 2 lengths.

Favourites: Strephon and Eskimo.

First Tote pad Rs. 157 for Win; Rs. 37, Rs. 20 and Rs. 64 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 78-8 for Win; Rs. 18-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 32 for places.

Not run: Aboo Shamat 8-0 and German 8-0.

Winner trained by Nassar Hassan.

THE RACE:—Ashroff was first away and soon established a long lead and was never caught. Towards the close Strephon and Hilarity challenged, but could make no impression. Waabil was left.

3rd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE MILL PLATE. (Division III.) Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalities—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3.000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance dowla moving up late took the minor placing.
—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. A. Higgins' SARHA KHANIM 8-9, Blythe 1
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's AMIR 8-5, Dillon 2
Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's SHARA'A AL JAMIL 8-10 (car. 8-11), Cardlake 3
Mr. K.T. Sampat's Safi al Muluk 8-5, Burn 4

Time: 1min. 8-1|5secs.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths and 1|2 length.

Favourite: Amir.

First Tote paid Rs. 44 for Win; Rs. 16, Rs. 13 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 22 for Win; Rs. 8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

Not run: Grey Beauty 8-6 and Homer 7-9.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE RACE:—Sarah Khanim jumped out first from Shara'h al Jamil, Faidan and Amir. Sarah Khanim was never headed and went on to win comfortably from Amir.

4th Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE PERTH PLATH. Distance—1-1/2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for all Horses.

Mr. Roman's DANDY BRUSH 7-11, Dillon 1
Mr. Eve's SUPERLATIVE 8-0, Brace 2
Mrs. L. Musry's BUCENTAUR 9-7, Munro 3
Mr. Kelso's Prince Khan 8-0, Marrable 4

Time: 2mins. 39-1|5secs.

Won by neck, 2 lengths and 1 length.

Favourite: Dandy Brush.

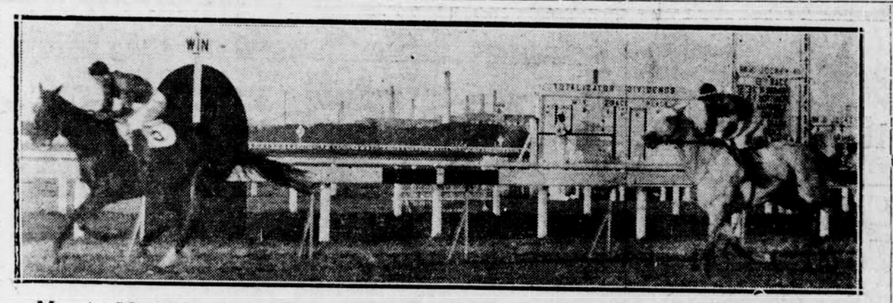
First Tote paid Rs. 27 for Win; Rs. 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 13-8 for Win; Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 10 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by G. Essajee

THE RACE:—The Superlative went to the front from a good start, attended by Cargan and Bucentaur. Dandy Brush was running second last at this stage. There was no change in the order, until the 5th furlong post, where Cargan dropped out. Superlative and Bucentaur came round the turn together with Dandy Brush making his run on the outside. Dandy Brush won an exciting race from Superlative by a neck.



Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress wins Warwick Plate from Michette by long lead.

5th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE TANSA PLATE. Distance—1-1/2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A.C. Ardeshir's SARSAM 7-10 (car. 7-13), Brace 1
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's WAALIM 8-7 Dillon 2
Messrs. M.M. Talib and A.A. Ali bin Talib's SAIFULDOWLA 7-12, Stokes 3
H.H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Virkumar 7-0, Graham 4

Not run: Buick 7-9; Kabaila 7-6 and Bulbul Hazar 7-5.

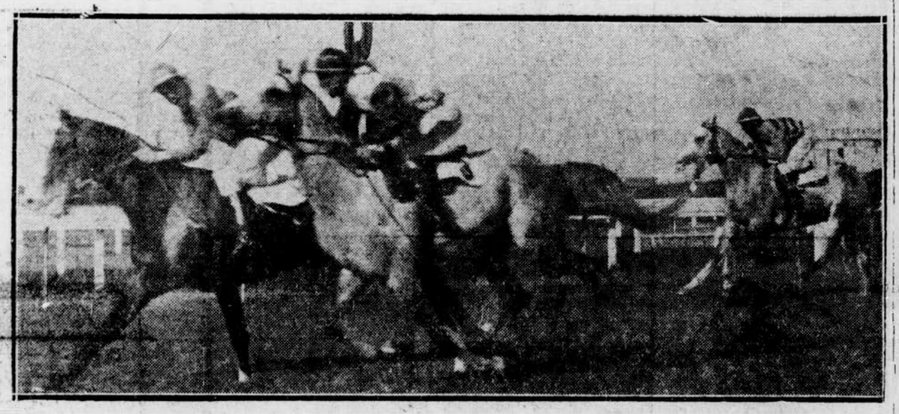
Favourite: Sarsam.

First Tote paid Rs. 42 for Win; Rs. 17, Rs. 19 and Rs. 19 for places.

Second Tote paid Rs. 21 for Win; Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

The Race.—Sarsam hit the front as the field rounded the first turn and led by lengths from Goolab, Collector, Bushboos and Waalim. Saifuldowla was last Sarsaw was never headed and won easily from Waalim. Saifuldowla from an inconspicuous position came up to finish fourth.



Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Mujbil Hatim snatches away the victory from Farat Prince and Hussan al Iraq in the Warden Plate.

6th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.— Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs 500.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. W Evans's BISMARCK II 7-12 Whittle 1
Mr E D Pandole's NAIDOR 8-0 Simmons 2
Mr Kelso's KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE 9-4 Marrable 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer 8-2 Davison 4

Also Ran: Picaro 9-0 Starford 8-11, Ashvaraj 7-4, cd. 7-5, Roll Up 8-10, Seaton Ross 8-9, Eve 8-5, Rooz 8-7, Young Bachelor 8-7, Tetralight 7-11.

Not run: Grecian 8-8, Provence Rose 7-12, Grecian Orb 8-4.

Won by neck, 1/2 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 13 2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 257 for win; Rs. 63, Rs 29 and Rs 57 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 128-8 for win; Rs 31-8, Rs 14-8 and Rs. 28-8 for places.

Betting: 7 to 1 Starford, Young Bachelor, Naidor, 4-1 Roll Up, Eve, Raghubeer, 5-1 Tetralight, Picaro, 6-1 Knight's Adventure, 7-1 Ashvaraj, 8-1 Rooz, Seaton Ross, 12-1 Bismark II

Winner trained by Owner.

The Race.—A good start. Picaro had his head in front over the first furlong with Eve, Ashvaraj, Bismark II and Knight's Adventure following in the order named. Eve led them into the straight and looked a winner until challenged by Bismark II Naidor moving up late joined the struggle. Bismark II going well won from Naidor with a fast late run came into the picture beating Knight's Adventure for second place. Raghubeer went ahead to make the running from Arthur, Cash Sweep R.T.C. and Anomalous. At the half way Manipulator began to move up from the rear. Arthur was first around the turn with Cash Sweep, R. T. C. and Anomalous. A furlong from home Manipulator on the outside passed the leaders to win easily Arthur held R. T. C. for second place.

7th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE. Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner, Rs 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr J N De Souza's MANIPULATOR 7-6 Graham 1
Mr Kelso's ARTHUR 7-9 Marrable 2
H H Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C. 8-9 Burn... 3
Mr Eve's Cash Sweep 7-2 Rowley 4

Also ran: Hollywood Nights 9-0, Cybo 8-11, Kirkibost 8-9, Thornham 8-5, Grand Raja 8-2, Achieve 8-0, Golden Trail 7-12, Anomalous 7-11.

Not run: Young Bachelor 8-12, Zorawar 8-9, Mazeppa 8-5.

Won by 2 lengths, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 2mins. 8secs.

First tote paid Rs. 166 for win; Rs 61, Rs 32 and Rs. 28 for places

Second tote paid Rs. 83 for win, Rs. 30-8, Rs 16 and Rs. 14 for places

Betting: 3 to 2 Grand Raja, 3-1 Thornham, 4-1, Kirkibost R.T.C., 5-1 Hollywood Nights, 6-1 Cash Sweep, Cybo, Arthur, 7-1 Achieve, 12-1 others.

Winner trained by J Ruiz.

The Race.—Arthur led over the first furlong. Golden Trail soon Ootman, 7-2 Almeida, 4-1 Will Scarlet, 5-1 Heritage, Bay Mark, 6-1 the rest.

Winner trained by R Higgins

The Race.—Argo's Heir jumped out smartly to show the way to Ootman, Jackdaw II and Almeida. In the run home Will Scarlet with a fine late run came on the scene and a very close finish resulted. Kum Bak also coming up fast on the rails Will Scarlet scrambled home first by a short head from Jackdaw II, a similar distance separating the second and Kum Bak.

8th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr Shantidas Askuram's WILL SCARLET 7-7 Davison 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's JACKDAW THE SECOND 8-9 Dillon 2
Mr. Diamond's KUM BAK 9-7 Carslake 3
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Argo's Heir 8-12 Munro 4

Also ran: Grand Wazir 9-0, Criss Cross 8-11, Almeida 8-3, Bay Monk 8-3, Ootman 7-5, Haritage 7-0.

Not run: Tolerate 8-7.

Won by short-head, short-head, short-head.

Time: 1min. 12 2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 157 for win, Rs 38, Rs 30 and Rs 18 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 78-8 for win: Rs 19, Rs 15 and Rs 9 for places.

Betting: 5 to 2 Kum Bak, Jackdaw the Second, 3-1 Argo's Heir,

9th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE AINTREE PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses in Class II.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 9-1 Dillon 1
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 8-13 Northmore 2
Mr Eve's SAFETY MATCH 8-5 Brace 3
Mr Shantidas Askuran's STAFF OFFICER Munro 4

All Ran:

First tote paid Rs. 85 for win; Rs 28 Rs 29 and Rs 33

Second tote paid Rs. 42-8 for win; Rs. 14 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

The Race.—Safety Match and Diamond Shower were quickly in the van with Cartoon, Parch andv the van with Cartoon Permarch and Ibrani next in order and Crusty last. Diamond Shower forged ahead from the distance and was unimpressed by the challenge of Cartoon. Safety Match staved on long enough to deal with Staff Officer.

10th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE AGRA PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs 4,000; second, Rs 1,400; third, Rs 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr K S Malkani's YAWIR AWAR 9-9 Dillon 1
Mr Gem's BURGESS 9-7 Brace 2
Mr Basheer Mahomed's FARHAN PASHA 7-6 Simmons 3
Mr Saleh Moosa's Nazam 7-10 Marrable 4

All Ran:

First tote paid Rs. 64 for win; Rs 21, Rs. 21 and Rs. 29 for places. Second tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 10-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

The Race.—Yawir Awar held command from flag fall with Rushdi, Burgess Nazam and Farhan Pasha following in the order named Empire dwelt slightly at the start Yawir Awar was joined by Burgess a furlong from home and the pair fought out a magnificent duel Yawir Awar just kept his head in front Farhan Pasha on the rails secured the third place.

Cricket Match At Thana

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 7.

A one-day cricket match was played to-day at the Esplanade Maidan, Thana, between the Thana Eleven and Bandra XI.

The former beat the latter by 67 runs on the score of the first innings.

A stray case of small-pox has been reported in the isolation hut of the Thana Municipality.

CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

Move In Council Of State For Constituent Assembly

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. D. Chari, Advocate, Rangoon and Member of Council of State has given notice of the following resolution to be moved by him at the ensuing session of the Council of State:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to His Majesty's Government that the constitution recommended for India by the Joint Parliamentary Committee is unacceptable to the people of India generally and to urge upon His Majesty's Government to convene a Constituent Assembly composed of representatives elected by the people of India in as wide a franchise as is practicable for the purpose of framing a constitution to be embodied in an Act of Parliament.

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to urge upon His Majesty's Government that the Government of India shall not conclude a trade agreement with the Government of Burma as proposed by the Joint Parliamentary Committee until the safeguards recommended by Mr. Chari's resolution passed by this Council on August 14, 1934 are embodied in the Constitutional Act for a separated Burma".—United Press.

THEIR MAJESTIES SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Proceeds To Be Devoted To Relief Of Distress

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

Mr. C. P. Colvin, Honorary Secretary of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, India, has issued the following statement:—

The public will have seen the appeals which were put forth last month by His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon regarding Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, the proceeds of which are to devoted to the relief of distress and suffering in India.

Local Committees are now being formed in the Provinces and in many Administrations and States and these Committees will shortly issue announcements as to the person or persons who have been authorised by them to receive money from subscribers or collectors within the particular area concerned. They will no doubt, in due course, publish, in the Press, periodical lists of the amounts received by them with the names of the donors or collectors.

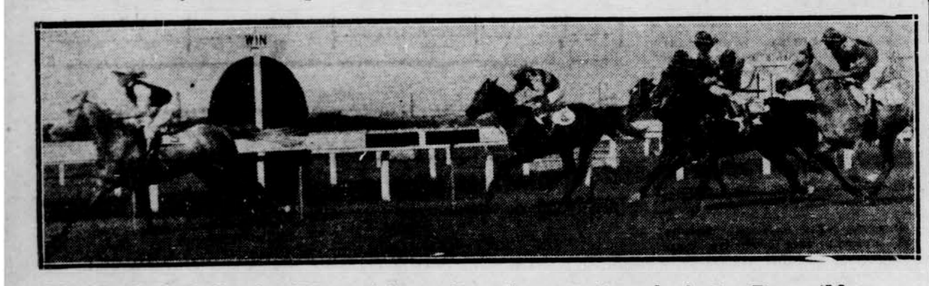
It is desired that such donations and collections as may from time to time be paid to the Central Fund should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, New Delhi, who will publish in the Press, periodical lists of the amounts received by them.—United Press.

WILSON SCHOOL SCOUTS

Pupils of the Wilson High School staged a humorous drama "Sashtang Namaskar," in the Royal Opera House yesterday under the patronage of Sir Cowasji Jehangir in aid of the Scout Troupe of the School.

The actors, though mere youngsters acquitted themselves well and showed that the School had not neglected the histrionic side of its activities.

Sir Cowasji made a short speech, in which he said that the Wilson High School had produced many distinguished citizens during the last 102 years of its existence and he was pleased to see a famous citizen in the person of Mr. M.C. Setalwad, a former pupil and others, who by their presence, responded so fully to the cause of the scout movement. He called upon the citizens of Bombay to continue to do so for the welfare of the younger generation.



Mr. Rashid Fadhoo's "Harry Johnson" easily wins Saturday's 1st Race (Muscat Plate) from Young Bucknell and Nassirwan.

Mr. Eve's Aura winning the Vallard Plate from Uptojinks and Clairettee on Saturday.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY

Coroner's Jury Returns Verdict Of Accidental Death

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held today on the body of Ismail Ali Bux (64), who was knocked down by a motor truck at about 11-20 a.m. on January 3 on New Church Bunder Road.

He was subsequently removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday morning.

GIRL DIES FROM BURNS

Receives Fatal Injuries While Preparing Tea

While preparing tea at about 6 p.m. on Saturday at her master's house in Dadar, Josephine (14) was badly burnt, the cloth she was wearing around her neck having caught fire. She was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where she died on Sunday morning.

A verdict of death due to extensive burns accidentally sustained was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

DROWNING TRAGEDY

Death by drowning was the verdict returned by the Coroner yesterday at an inquest held on the body of a Muslim (38), which was found floating at the bassin near Shed No. 15, Victoria Dock.

ANOTHER DEATH

Death by drowning was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held over the body of a Christian male found floating in the basin at No. 1 Shed Alexandra Dock at 1 P. M. on 5th January.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED

Western Disturbance Causes Local Rain In Baluchistan

POONA, Jan. 7

A western disturbance has caused a few falls of rain in Baluchistan. There has also been local rain in Southeast Madras with a few falls in North Madras Coast and Punjab Hills.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Quetta and Simla quarter of an inch each; Nellore one; Cuddalore half and Vellore and Madras quarter each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will increase in Baluchistan and will extend in North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Punjab and Sind. Showers will also occur locally in Southeast Madras and extended in Mysore.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand one hundred and thirty miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at twelve hours forty-five minutes Indian Standard Time on Sunday sixth January.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 7-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .013

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 70.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees 0.5 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 65.9 degrees 1.3 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 0

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1130 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 12 hours 45 minutes (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 6th January 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-1-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.8deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.20 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Maharani of Baroda (left), accompanied by her daughter-in-law, returned to India on Monday by the Italian Mail Boat.

WINTER TRAGEDY IN BOMBAY

Girl Receives Fatal Burns While Warming Herself

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held yesterday on the body of Ben Bai (17).

It is stated that the deceased was warming her legs in front of a "segaree" on Sunday night when her saree caught fire as a result of which she sustained serious injuries. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died yesterday morning.

KILLED WHILE CROSSING ROAD

Old Woman Knocked Down By Car

A woman mendicant aged about 50 was fatally knocked down by a motor No. W2059 on Sunday at about 5 p.m.

The motor was proceeding from the Mahalaxmi Junction towards Mahalaxmi temple when it knocked down the woman who, it was stated, was trying to cross the road. Death was instantaneous.

Inquest was postponed to 11th January

KILLED IN LORRY ACCIDENT

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held yesterday over the body of Bhaga Hari (53), a Cooli who sustained severe injuries when the rear axle of a motor lorry in which he was seated accidentally broke while passing through Mazagaon road.

FATAL FALL FROM TEMPLE

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held yesterday on Tabha Vira.

Tabha Vira accidentally fell down from the terrace of Lakshminarayana temple situated in the compound of Walpakhadi Chawls, and death being instantaneous.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING

Death due to taking a suicidal dose of opium was returned by the Coroner yesterday at an inquest held on the body of Ahmed Haji (20).

Haji was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Jan. 5 for treatment of opium poisoning and he expired on Sunday morning.

BOMBAY TO BHAVNAGAR IN 4½ HOURS

Mr. A. P. Pattani, private secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, flew from Bombay to Bhavnagar on Sunday morning in a Major Moth plane belonging to the Bombay Flying Club, and piloted by Mr. A. C. Guzdar, temporary Chief Instructor of the Club

The journey took 4 hours 40 minutes (flying time), whereas by train it would have taken two days. The plane took off from Juhu at 10 a.m.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Sir Walter and Lady Smiles arrived at Government House on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay inspected the Cadet Coy: Bombay Bn: A. F. I. at Ghatkopar on Monday.

Mr. Weldon lunched at Government House on Monday.

COUNCIL OF STATE BYE-ELECTION

Sir Homi Mehta's Resignation Accepted

A Bombay "Government Gazette" Extraordinary, published on Saturday, states:—

A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State by reason of the acceptance of the resignation of his office by Sir Homi Mehta, a member elected to the said Council by the Bombay (non-Muhammadan) Constituency, the Governor-General is pleased to call upon the Bombay (non-Muhammadan) Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 18th February, 1935.

The following is the Schedule of the election:—

Tuesday: Jan. 15—Nomination of candidates.

Wednesday: Jan. 16—Scrutiny of nomination papers.

Friday: Feb. 15—Last date for the receipt of ballot papers.

Monday: Feb. 18 (at 12 noon), at the Headquarters Office of the Returning Officer—Counting of votes

WILD PROPAGANDA THROUGH FILMS

India Office Asked To Complain To U. S.?

A protest in the Indian Press against "wild propaganda" carried on in the United States against India has been followed by an appeal to the India Office, to complain to the United States authorities, states the "Daily Mail."

The protest is aimed particularly at a film, "India Speaks," which has been produced on the basis of the book "Mother India."

The "Daily Mail" was informed that the India Office is aware that the film "India Speaks" is being shown in the United States, but has not yet received any protest from India on the subject.

UDHAVDAS TARACHAND HOSPITAL

List Of Bombay Donors To Fund

The following persons have contributed in Bombay, to R. B Seth Udhavdas Tarachand Hospital, Shikarpur, Sind.

Seth Megnji Mathurdas Rs. 5,000; Seth Kanji Jadhavji Rs. 4,001; Messrs. Santdas Rawaldas and Co Rs. 1,500; Seth Naraudas Manohardas Rs. 1,501; Messrs. Bhawanidas and Co Rs. 1,050 The Madsudhan Mill Rs. 1,001; Seth Tejbhandas Udhavdas Rs. 751; Messrs. Karachand and Co. Rs. 701; Messrs. Hariram and Co. Rs. 551; Seths Kishindas Jamnadas (Broker) Rs. 511; Naraindas Parmanand Rs. 501; Nichaldas Tikamdas Rs. 501; Dayaldas Khusiram Rs. 501; Gopaldas Liladhar Rs. 501; Gobindram Sobrai Rs. 501; Armaram Pessoomal Rs. 501; Mangoomal Lunidasingh Rs. 501; Mangoomal Hargovindsingh Rs. 501; Sitaldas Tirathdas Rs. 501, Sewaram Tikamdas Rs. 501; Jessa-singh Satramsingh Rs. 501; Dharamdas Kimatram Rs. 501; Karimbhoy Laljee Sajan Rs. 501, Nandramdas Dwarkadas Rs. 501; Nandramdas Hirachand Rs. 501; Begraj Tahilram Rs. 501; Nikaram Parmanand Rs. 501; Narottam Ramchandra Rs. 501; Wadilal Chunilal Rs. 501; Naraindas Gangavishindas Rs. 501; Sobhraj Thakurdas Rs. 501; Morarji Govindji Rs. 501; Parshottam Govindji Rs. 501; Kaliram Brijmohan Rs. 501; Chunilal Bhaichand Rs. 500; Radhakishen Fatichand Rs. 325; Sidhooram Dulichand Rs. 401; Bathija Rs. 301, Mitharam Jashomal Rs. 301; Harjiwandas Govdhandas Rs. 301; Shrimati Bikhibai Chandoolal Rs. 300; Jethabhai Govindji Rs. 300 Gurditomal Hassanand Rs. 251; Gokaldas Kewalram Rs. 251; Santdas Devkishindas Rs. 251; Bansiram Jashomal Rs. 251; Begraj Bulchand Rs. 251; M/s K C Morrot Rs. 251; Messrs. Ratansi and Co Rs. 251; Seth Kishinchand Butomal Rs. 251; Shrimati Kesarbai Govindji Thakarsi Rs. 251; Messrs. Bhagatram and Co Rs. 251; Bhawandas Kakoomal Rs. 251; Seths Narain Viktesar (Madras) Rs. 251; Jethanand Holaram Rs. 250; Hiraram Bhimsen Rs. 201; Kheratimal Rs. 201; Ramchand Tarchand Rs. 201; Sanwaldas Madhavdas Rs. 151; Ramlal Ramchand Rs. 151; Hussein Laljee Rs. 151; Laljee Dewchand Rs. 150; Ghanshamdas Rajpal Rs. 101; Jiwandas Bhatia Rs. 101; Messrs. Essardas and Co Rs. 101; Aildas Jeweller Rs. 101; Hargomal Broker Rs. 101; Shrimati Rukmanbai Chhugomal Rs. 101; Seth Bholaram Shroff Rs. 101; Messrs. Lalsingh and Bros Rs. 101; Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta Rs. 51; Messrs. Hassanand Rajpal and Bros Rs. 51; Seths Mulji Raghavji Rs. 51; Messrs. Alimohmed Maklai and Co Rs. 251; Seth Kanjalal Ramchand Rs. 125.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR CONGRESS HOSPITAL

All-India Appeal To Be Made Shortly

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

A meeting of the leading residents and doctors was held at the house of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in connection with the question of the continuance of the Congress hospital whose good work it was announced by Mr. Mohanlal Nehru, would cease unless steps were taken to find funds.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru suggested that the name of the hospital may be changed to Motilal Nehru Hospital and that munds may be colleced to run it as a Memorial Hospital at Swaraj Bhawan.

It was resolved that a General Hospital be established at Allahabad called Motilal Nehru Hospital and that the trustees of Swaraj Bhawan be approached to place the entire building at the disposal of the hospital.

A committee was appointed to submit a scheme and issue an All-India Appeal for funds. It was also suggested that Gandhiji's help should be secured.—A. P.

BAN ON LAWYERS

KAPURTHALA, Jan. 7.

The Chief Justice of Kapurthala has issued orders debarring a number of lawyers from practising in the courts till further orders due to their not complying with the orders for paying their income tax.

It will be remembered that the defaulting lawyers have submitted a representation to His Highness the Tikka Raja pointing out that the income-tax demanded from them was remitted by the ex-Chief Minister Sir Abdul Hamid.—United Press.

CENSORSHIP OF FILM POSTERS

Bombay Exhibitor Gives His View On Proposed Legislation

"Film-exhibitions are entirely dependent upon public demand and in Bombay there is no demand for either films or posters of an indecent type On the contrary, the Bombay public favours the old sentimental type of picture with its inevitable happy ending and its atmosphere of genteel respectability—with as little of the ultra-modern 'leg-and-lingerie' stuff in it as possible."

This is what a representative of Associated Press was told in an interview with a prominent exhibitor in the city in connection with the proposed legislation that Government intend undertaking during the forthcoming session of the Central Legislature subjecting pictorial advertisement by cinema-houses either in newspapers or through handbills and posters to strict censorship.

It is quite impossible, he said, to say what exactly constitutes an indecent poster.

Question Of Taste.

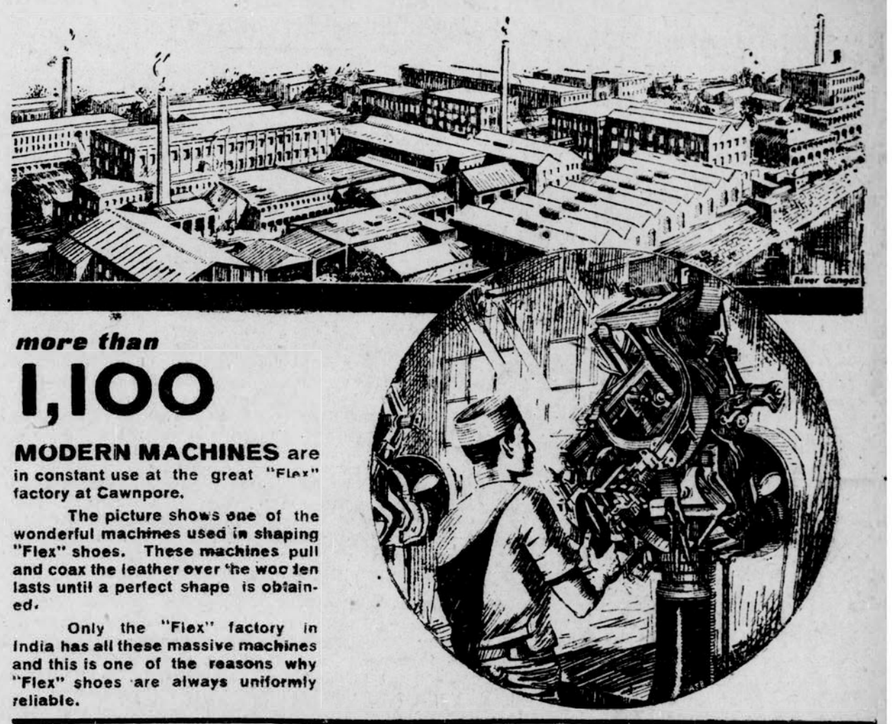
"The degree of decency or otherwise is entirely question of taste and depends upon such factors as the character, upbringing and state of mind of the looker-on".

The idea underlying the move was of course to cultivate public taste. Similar schemes were being initiated for a like purpose, in other parts of world notably the "Purity Purge" that had recently been started in America.

In Bombay and in India generally however it was felt that no such legislation was necessary. The existing Acts that covered cinema exhibitions and the rules and regulations that were regularly issued by various local Cinema Censorship Boards throughout India were in themselves a very effective machinery for the control of indecent exhibitions of any kind.

Besides that the time was long past when film-producers made it a practice to send out exaggerated posters of scenes that never occurred in the picture and more often than not were thoroughly misleading.—A. P.

A FAMOUS FACTORY stands behind "Flex" shoes



more than 1,100 MODERN MACHINES are in constant use at the great "Flex" factory at Cawnpore.

The picture shows one of the wonderful machines used in shaping "Flex" shoes. These machines pull and coax the leather over the wooden lasts until a perfect shape is obtained.

Only the "Flex" factory in India has all these massive machines and this is one of the reasons why "Flex" shoes are always uniformly reliable.

EVERY "FLEX" SHOE GUARANTEED ALL-LEATHER

"FLEX" OXFORD SHOE
The most popular low priced Oxford Shoe for general wear.

From Rs. 4/8 per pair

"FLEX" SPECIAL SHOE
A superior shoe with finest leather and extra strong soles.
A stylish shoe for wear on allocations

From Rs. 5/8 per pair

"FLEX" FULL SLIPPER
Smart and comfortable. The ideal shoe for all informal wear.

From Rs. 3/15 per pair

"FLEX" soles are attached by special machines which make the strongest sole attachment known to modern shoemaking craft.

Ordinary Bazar handwork can never produce the same regularity and strength as these up-to-date shoemaking machines.

Wherever you buy "Flex" shoes they are always the same quality and standard price, and the special dealers who sell these shoes are trustworthy men from whom you may buy with full confidence.

VISIT A FLEX AGENT WHEN YOU WANT RELIABLE SHOES

FLEX SHOES

LOCAL AGENTS:
SURAIWALA & Sons
THREE SHOPS:
MANGALDAS ROAD.
OPP: GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.
BHULESHWAR ROAD.
SANDHURST ROAD.
PRATHNA SAMAJ.

Made only by THE NORTH WEST TANNERY CO., CAWNPORE.
CHIEF AGENTS
THE BHALLA SHOE Co., Meston Road, CAWNPORE.

C. P. CROPS FAIL

Govt. Urged To Take Ameliorative Steps Including Takavi Grant

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 7.

In order to consider the plight of agriculturists in the province, who are hard hit by the constant failure of crops, conferences of the 'malguzars' and 'kishans' (landlords and peasants) were held at Saugor and Barsud, respectively

Resolutions urging the local Government to distribute 'takavi', lower the exchange ratio, provide agriculturists with cheap credit facilities, control the fluctuation of markets, stop the foreign dumping, appoint a committee to enquire into the condition of the ryots and enact a fresh settlement of land revenue, were passed unanimously.—United Press

INDIAN HOSPITALITY PRAISED

Australian Schoolboys Give Lie To Miss Mayo's "Mother India"

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

A party of 26 Australian schoolboys who left Melbourne on December 18 on an educational tour of India arrived at Madras on Sunday from Colombo

They are staying at the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education as guests of Mr. Buck, Director of the Institute They are leaving for Calcutta to-night. Their itinerary in India includes Delhi, Benares, Lucknow, Peshawar, Bombay and other places

The party sail from India on 1st February Rev W. L. Clarke, Senior Master Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, who organised a similar Indian tour for Australian boys in 1927 is accompanying the party.

Interviewed by the Press Rev. Clarke paid tribute to Indian hospitality. He incidentally referred to Miss Mayo's "Mother India," which he opined gave no true picture of Indian life.—A.P.

JAPAN PLANS TO DUMP TILES IN PALGHAT

PALGHAT, Jan. 6

The Tile Industry of the West Coast is threatened with serious competition from Japan.

A Japanese businessman has been studying the conditions of the local tiles and bricks market and it is said that Japan intends to dump her products at considerably competitive prices.—United Press.

Dr. Khan Sahib will visit Meerut shortly to address the students on behalf of the Students' Khadi League, Meerut.

JACKS'
"SUPER SIX"
CORRUGATED ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS
ARE THE IDEAL COVERING FOR CINEMAS, BUNGALOWS, FACTORIES AND GODOWNS AS THEY ARE PRACTICALLY
INDESTRUCTIBLE
Better Sheets have never been Manufactured
Sole Suppliers:—
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The ideal preparations for all troubles of the Lungs and the Chest.
GUARANTEED CURE against COLDS, ASTHMA, PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.
Wonderfully effective for recuperation after Pneumonia.
Rs. 2-12-0 per bottle of 10 oz.
MALGHAM BROS.
19, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

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CAREERS, MOHENI ROAD, LAHORE.

Take CASTOPHENE
The World's Best Laxative
It tastes as good as chocolate. It ensures *complete* inner cleanliness. It is so safe, so gentle, that it will not disturb the most delicate stomach. In bottles of 25, 50 and 100 chocolates from your chemists.
CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., (India). Post Box 2187, Bombay.

BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE
REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT
Brightens all Metal Wares.
LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,
CALCUTTA
Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

Is J. P. C. Rejection, Cry Without Substance?

CONGRESS ATTITUDE ON REFORMS

Sapru Analyses Conservative Motives Towards Constitutional Advance For India

I.

The reception which the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report has had in England is in marked contrast to that which it has had in India. In England, as the result of the recent meeting at which an official resolution was moved shows it has been supported by a very large majority of the Conservatives. It is not difficult to interpret the significance of this vote. It means the triumph of Mr. Baldwin, it foreshadows the victory of the Government, unless a special conference of the Conservatives reverses the decision, over those who accept the leadership of Mr. Churchill. It would, however, be idle to suppose that Mr. Churchill or that group of Conservatives who accept his lead and who have carried on a vigorous and persistent propaganda against the White Paper, will easily reconcile themselves to the proposals of the Government or will not do the best or the worst they can to water down the official proposals.

The position in the House of Lords also will not be free from difficulty. There we may take it that Lord Salisbury who commands immense influence with the landed aristocracy of England, will lead the Opposition. No doubt, Government will be supported by men like Lord Derby who is no less influential than Lord Salisbury. It will also have the advantage of the support of three ex-Viceroys who are members of that chamber. There will be Lord Reading who has throughout his work at the Round Table Conference and at the Joint Parliamentary Committee tried to conform to the old Liberal tradition, willing to support it. It has been announced that Lord Halifax who is a member of the Government and whose sympathy with India may be taken for granted will in all probability sponsor it. At one time it was very doubtful whether Lord Hardinge would throw his weight on the side of the Government. He is now among the supporters of the Government. Of course Lord Halisham as a member of the Government is also bound to support the Bill and as a good Conservative he will carry weight. Nevertheless no one can feel sure what exactly the result may be in the Lords. It may be hoped that if the majority of the Commons endorse the policy of the Government which judging from the result of the recent debate in the House of Commons seems almost certain, the Lords will not be indiscreet enough to reject the Bill and thus give rise to a first class issue affecting the solidarity of the Conservative Party. It may be taken for granted that both in the Commons and in the Lords every attempt will be made by the opponents of the policy of the Government to wreck the Bill so far as it relates to the Centre which they look upon as the citadel of British power, and it is with regard to the centre mainly that they can raise the cry of abdication.

REFORMIST REPUTATION.

They will no doubt rehabilitate their reputation as reformers by agreeing to responsibility in the Provinces, though there, too, one may expect some opposition to the transfer of law and order and judiciary. They will presumably refer to the recommendations of the Simon Commission in support of their position. Meanwhile, the fact remains that Sir John Simon has spoken and blessed the provisions in the Report in regard to the Centre and explained that when he wrote his Report he had made no investigation into the problem of Indian States in their relation to British India and had no reasons to believe that the Princes were prepared to come into the Federation. On the whole, perhaps, there is not much risk in saying that the Government find their position comparatively easier and safer and we may hope that the Bill which will be based on this Report may be placed on the Statute Book sometime in the autumn of 1935.

If it is passed into law, even then its opponents may obstruct further progress; and oppose the address to the Crown when the time comes for altering the structure of the Centre, as the committee have not agreed to the Indian proposal that a time limit should be fixed upon the expiry of which the Federation might be set up as was done in the Dominions, with power reserved for extending, if necessary, the time.

CONGRESS MOVE.

If that is the position in England it is very different in India. And yet the Indian position may be easily misunderstood and misappreciated in England. There is no doubt that the vast majority of politically-minded Indians have received the Report unfavourably; indeed, one may use stronger language and say that Indian opinion has been unsparing in its disapproval of the Report and in its expression of disappointment. So far, as the advanced section of Indian politicians represented by the Congress is concerned, it had already committed itself to the rejection of the White Paper before the recent elections to the Assembly. Consistently with that position it could not be expected that it would welcome or approve or accept the Report which in certain respects tightens the safeguards, leaves the question of Reservations, the Army and Foreign Policy, in a more or less nebulous condition and carefully avoids all reference to Dominion Status. Whether the Congress will be able to carry its resolution in the Legislative Assembly is not free from doubt. It may or it may not. If it does, the position will not, in my opinion, be worse than it is at present. If it does not, it will still be open to it to say that the Assembly as a whole is not representative of the opinion of the country.

OTHER PARTIES.

As regards other political parties it is true that some Muslim leaders denounced the Report but many others have not spoken and I gravely doubt whether the Muslim community as a whole will be prepared to reject the Report or the Bill that may be based on it. So far as the Liberals—if they can be called a party—are concerned, there are varying shades of opinion among them. One school of Liberals has been raising the cry that we are much better off under the existing system and that they will not go into mourning if the Bill is dropped or wrecked. I should be surprised if this section really represented the point of view of the vast majority of Indian Liberals. Another section of them has severely criticised the safeguards both in the Provinces and the Centre, expressed its disappointment at all omission of reference to Dominion Status, has pressed for changes and alterations but has not endorsed the cry of rejection.

The conservative element in India, disorganised and self-centred as it is, apparently feels the extent of the change. Many of the Indian Conservatives are not happy over the enlargement of the franchise as it is likely to affect their sheltered position. They have obviously not condemned the scheme, though they have hitherto refrained from commending it either. That seems to me to be, roughly speaking, the position in India.

CRY WITHOUT SUBSTANCE.

What exactly the rejection of the scheme means it is difficult to understand. If it means that the scheme has failed to give us what we thought was our due and that therefore it has caused general disappointment, then no fault need be found with the use of the word "rejection." If it means anything more than that, for instance, if it is intended to imply by it that the advanced section of politicians in India will not be prepared to seek election or to accept responsibility or office under the new Constitution, then I doubt very much whether there is any substance in that cry.

A very distinguished leader of the Congress, in the course of an address delivered at Patna, is reported to have spoken as follows:

They were asked, if the Congress was going to boycott the proposed constitution. That was a hypothetical question which could not be answered 12 months in advance of the inauguration of the new scheme of things. The Congress was, however, resolved that they would not permit mischief-makers to work mischief and commit wrongs in the name of the people through the legislatures. Whether the Congress worked the reforms or not, this much was certain that they would not allow men of that type to flourish in the legislatures. Whether the new legislatures should not completely be boycotted by the Congress would depend upon the situation and the atmosphere existing at the time of the inauguration of the new reforms.

WISE SAYING.

It would thus not be ungenerous to hold that simultaneously with the cry of rejection, the Congress did not commit itself to the boycott of the Constitution or to a refusal to accept office. Like all political parties which think that those who do not belong to them are mischief-makers the Congress is within its rights in saying that it will not allow men of a certain type to flourish in the legislatures. This does not, however, exactly fit in with the idea of rejection. As one great British statesman said on one occasion no politician can afford to look more than a week ahead. There is wisdom in it and nobody can seriously blame the Congress, if it does not affirmatively say that it is going to work the Reforms which may be placed on the Statute Book, not a week hence but twelve months hence.

"STATUS QUO" IS BETTER.

It is possible for Mr. Winston Churchill and others of his school to say in Parliament that if no one wants the scheme, that is a good reason for not forcing it on India. The scheme relating to the Provinces and the Centre as it has been conceived is however a single whole and even Sir Austen Chamberlain has now come to recognise, that to create 11 or 12 autonomous Provinces without altering the character of the Centre, would not be free from danger. If Mr. Churchill should raise this criticism it would be interesting to know what alternative he would have to offer. He must then perforce agree with that section of Indian politicians who now hold that they are better off under the existing constition, after they and the Government and so many commissions and committees have condemned Dyarchy in the Provinces.

As I have said above, it looks as if the scheme is going to be enacted sometime in 1935. It will not be true to say that in the present state of feeling in India it has aroused any enthusiasm or that it is going to be received as if it amounts to a final settlement of the Indian question. Meanwhile English supporters may well feel that there are the minorities and many others who will not reject it, but work it, even if others boycott it or cold-shoulder it!—"The Twentieth Century."

ANOTHER CONDEMNATION OF J. P. C. REPORT

Carrying Out Congress' Economic Programme Urged

CHITTOOR, Jan. 6.

"It will be indeed very hazardous to hope that the entry of the Congress into the Assembly would bring India nearer national freedom, because the coming reforms in the light of the J.P.C. report by numerous devices have removed the possibility of self-government", declared Mr. C. R. Reddi, Ex-vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, welcoming the delegates to the Rayalasema Political Conference to-day.

He criticised in strong terms such features of the new constitution as indirect election, separate electorates and safeguards, and appealed to Indians to carry out the political and economic programme of the Congress.

Mr. Satyamurthi, President of the Conference, at the outset referred in feeling terms to the passing away of Mr. Abhyankar and paid tribute to his sacrifices at the altar of Indians freedom. A resolution condemning the J. P. C. report was passed.—A. P.

WORK J. P. C. SCHEME TO PROVE ITS INHERENT DEFECTS!

Col. Haksar's Advice To "Largest Organised Party"

Col. Sir Kailas Narain Haksar, writing on the J. P. C. Report says.

For the last thirteen years and more India has been the scene of unremitting strife. For our present purposes it seems hardly necessary to estimate the losses and gains resulting from the sufferings entailed by what some call "fight for freedom", and others, conduct alike calculated to render the task of government impossible and to shatter the cause of ordered progress. What is much more to the point is to realise that the country not merely wants peace but, also, that a period of peace, and such balanced effort as peace alone can ensure, must intervene before the national mind may be again subjected to the distraction of divided counsels.

The proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, regarding constitutional advance, before the country.

It was not expected by anyone that they would follow the line of India's demands. Just for that reason, it seems imperative that, before critising those proposals, everyone should appreciate the forces which have tended to determine their salient features and as a necessary consequence, make up his mind, in relation to those forces, what, in the ultimate, general interest of the country would be the most practical and, hence, the wisest policy to adopt towards the scheme as a whole.

CONFLICT OF FORCES

I venture to suggest that the proposals, such as they are, result from the conflict of many forces. I further submit that the conflict of forces, to which attention will presently be drawn has been a more powerful instrument in giving their shape to those proposals than the conflict of interests to which they are likely to be put down. Those interests might or might not be mutually exclusive, they might or might not be irreconcilable, but the forces which have determined the form of the proposals are inherently not reconcilable.

There are the differences in India and there are the differences in England. In India, communal differences inarguably account for some of the proposals that are, by common consent, fundamentally opposed to certain accepted principles. But for these differences, the protection of Minorities would not be one of the responsibilities of the Governor-General or the Governors, and Separate Electorates would not be the basis of the composition of the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

Now let us turn to the position in England.

The representatives of the various parties in that country have their mandate from their voters and are otherwise, such is human nature, very much under the influence of the more powerful and some of them are powerful beyond the conception of those in this country who have yet to understand what party organisation can be—of those voters. Many of those voters derive their great power from the possession of ample resources and India, unquestionably, has contributed to the amplitude of those resources. Those resources, naturally, they desire to safeguard.

And, generally there is a large body of those who have served in India in positions of high prestige, great power and large emoluments, as also a body of men who, impressed with the need of the security of the Indian Empire, being themselves taxpayers, desire to lighten the burden of the British tax-payer in respect of Imperial defence, by making India responsible to shoulder what they consider to be India's legitimate liability.

Apart from these forces, antagonistic, if not necessarily hostile, to the interests of India, yet more concerned with their own, there is a force in England supreme and overpowering, engendered by the party system of Government. While the 'die-hard' is bred of the interests recited, in the existing position the aspirant to office desirous of defeating the present Government, perhaps already a die-hard under the influence of some or all of those interests is a super die-hard, twice distilled, by the urge of political ambition in his own country.

It would be helpful in determining the country's policy towards the proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to grasp the fact that these are the inveterate forces that have been consistently arrayed against the Secretary of State for India and England's National Government, and, if that fact is thoroughly grasped, it would be at once realised that the major responsibility for those proposals lies less with that Government than with these forces which it is powerless to ignore.

ARMY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I have alluded to the conditions in India which account for several of the objectionable proposals in the scheme before us and I have indicated the additional adverse circumstances in England. These two sets of conditions have combined to produce certain obvious results. But apart from those results which are in the nature of reflex actions, let us also consider certain explicit reservations to which our own people freely consented at the outset of the proceedings which have culminated in the present report. I am referring to the Army, Foreign Affairs, etc.

If we are to be honest with ourselves, we must realise that the political problem of India is begotten of her social problem. Our major problem remains our own social system with its miscellaneous economic and sectional incompatibilities and our communal differences. So long as one community distrusts the other, so long as such distrust continues to occasion disturbances of the peace the suppression of which has so often entailed the employment of military forces, so long we provide a reason for the maintenance of the reservations to which I have referred. Can it be honestly affirmed that in the conditions that exist at present, the country is united in the desire for absolute liberty of action, i. e., in the desire for adjusting internal differences, whether those differences be as to how the loaves and fishes of office shall be distributed, or how the defence of the country against internal commotion and external aggression shall be organised? The proposition I am advancing is that the justification for conceding that certain subjects shall be reserved during the period of transition is also the justification for the incorporation in the Report of other restrictive proposals. Certainly none of these will be opposed in England; on the contrary they will all be undoubtedly embodied in the Draft Act.

"LARGEST ORGANISED PARTY"

Having said this, I must revert to the question of policy. We can have the satisfaction of criticising the proposals before us and we can make our criticism acrid or sober, doctrinaire or convincing, according to the habit of our minds. But, before we criticise, let us, like practical men, consider what chance there is of any kind of criticism leading to a modification of the recommendations made to Parliament, more specially as there are public men in India, spokesmen of a school of thought not to be ignored, who have, within twenty four hours of the appearance of the Report, practically said that it is all right? If, therefore, criticism is bound to prove unavailing, if the largest organised party in the country has, after prolonged deliberation, adopted the policy of expressing its opposition to Government measures in the recognised constitutional manner, does it not follow that the criticism passed should be confined to pointing out the unworkability of the proposed constitution, if such a defect can be alleged against it? Even such criticism should be coupled with the explicit declaration that although the amended scheme does scant justice to India's irrefutable claim, the country will work it in order that its inherent defects may be proved beyond question to constitute a handicap upon the country's progress and therefore, the scheme, to be a retrograde measure from the standpoint of India's capacity to carry a much larger measure of responsibility in the management of her affairs.

This, to me, seems sound politics: any other line may not only lead the country nowhere but might prejudice the country's cause.—"Indian Review."

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS OF SISTERS

Asphyxiation Or Gas-Poisoning?

BANGALORE, Jan. 7.

A double tragedy occurred here during week-end, involving two sisters aged thirteen and eleven respectively. They were preparing coffee on a stove when they suddenly collapsed and died shortly thereafter. It has not yet been established whether it was a case of asphyxiation or effect of poisonous gas.—A.P.

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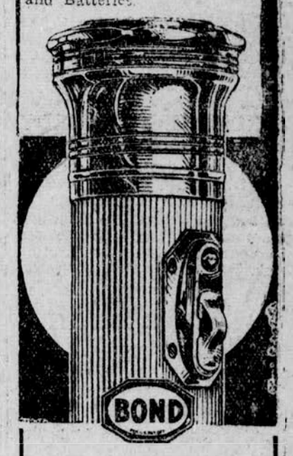

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KAPURTHALA STATE-EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Reduction Of Land Revenue Urged

JULLUNDER, (By Mail).

A meeting of the General Council of the Central Zamindars League, Kapurthala State, was held to-day. After the election of the Executive Council numerous resolutions were passed including one urging a reduction of the land revenue tax and abolition of "beggar" cess.

Other resolutions supported the early introduction of a fully responsible legislature, the release of political prisoners and the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into agrarian grievances, under the presidency of Col. Fisher, the Chief Minister-designate.—A.P.

Institute For Medical Research

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Associated Press is informed that after one year's strenuous work, the Indian Institute for Medical Research was opened on the New Year's Day (1st January, 1935) in temporary premises at 41, Dharomtala Street. In addition to Diagnostic laboratory, the research departments of Bacteriology and Protozoology have started work. Other research departments will be added shortly when more suitable and commodious premises are available. With public support and sympathy the Institute hopes to make itself useful to the entire community.

A Scientific Advisory Board with eminent scientists of India has been formed for advising the Institute on all scientific matters. —A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 4, 1991.
Muslim: Shavval 2, 1353.
Parsi: Amardad 4, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.
High Tide: 2-01, 14.07.
Low Tide: 8-15, 20-01.

Mr. N. S. Kowshik's lecture on 'How the city gets its money", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 9

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Grand Ball in aid of Y.M.C.A. Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne attending.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held to-day, (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

MRS. GANGABAI SURVE DEAD.

Mrs. Gangabai Surve, mother of Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C. died at her residence in Bombay last Saturday night at the age of 75. She was highly respected and esteemed in her community.

APPEAL TO VERSOVA CITIZENS!

The Versova Congress Committee has in right earnest started the work of enrolling Congress members and in the last week, 35 members were enrolled. The Secretary appeals the residents of Versova to be active in enrolling themselves as members as soon as possible.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION MEETING

A meeting of the residents of the Tarabaug Estate in Girgaum will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. to support the candidature of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar. Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Nimbkar, Karnik and others will speak.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode, will give an exposition in Gujerati of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter V (Yasna Ha 32) strophes 9 and 10.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 11 a.m. same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

The "Rajputana" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Outcast Lady." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Beyond Bengal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Love Parade." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Madame Du Barry". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Girls Please." To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Tyrant". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Nav Bharat" or "Javan Marda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-Ki-Bhul". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Yahoodi-Ki-Ladki" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates.

5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Organ Recital. L. A. Lickfold, M.A., Mus. Bach. F.R.C.O. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk. By The Bookman. 7-45 p. m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p. m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Light Music. Mahomed Sadiq. 10-0 p.m. Instrumental Solo. B. S. Hoogan—Violin.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Tower Orchestra, conducted by W. Arthur Clarke. Relayed from the Tower Ballroom, Edgbaston, Birmingham. 8 p.m. "Nightmare Series—No. 7." A Story by James Laver. Told by the Author. 8-15 p.m. The B B C Empire Orchestra. (Leader, Daniel Meisa.) Conductor, Eric Fogg, Newton Lees (Baritone). Music by British Composers. 9-15 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, Conductor, Ernest W. Goss. 9-45 p.m. Sydney Jerome (Syncopated Pianist), playing an All-British Programme. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. A programme of the Compositions of Ernest Austin. The Grinke Trio: Frederick Grinke (Violin), Florence Hooton (Violoncello), and Dorothy Manley (Pianoforte), Clifford Deri (Baritone). 10-45 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT CO-OP. CONFERENCE

The Bijapur District Co-operative Conference will be held at Bijapur on 15th instant (Tuesday) under the presidentship of Mr. P. R. Chikkodi B.A. M.L.C.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Dr. H. F. Al-Hamdani, M.A., Ph. D., will deliver the second lecture of his series of lectures in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship for 1934-35, to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m., in the Lecture Theatre, University South Wing, (First Floor), on "Modern Arabic Language and Literature—The Nineteenth Century".

MANDLESHWAR LITERARY CONFERENCE

A Mandleshwar correspondent writes: A Literary Conference was held at Mandleshwar (Holkar State) on the 30th and 31st of December under the presidentship of Prof. V. M. Joshi of Poona.

After the welcome address of Mr. Upasani of Mandleshwar, the Secretary read messages from prominent persons. Then the report of the previous year's work was read.

The main function was the publication of a book, "Neeti, ani Kalopasana," which dealt with the relation of art to morality.

After the Secretary had read the "Publishers' Note", the author, Mr. G. W. Kaveeshwar, read out the Introduction and then gave a running summary of the book.

A copy was presented to the President who then formally declared the work as published.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood

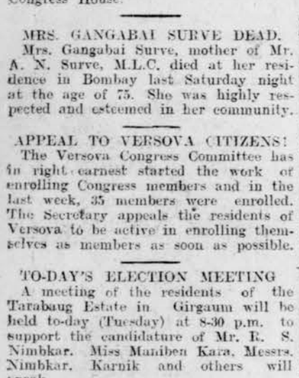
"Nature of Man" Prof. D. Andrade of Elphinstone College will take his study classes in Psychology to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. He will deal with "The Nature of Man".

Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen's Id Celebration

Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen's Idd reception was held on Monday at the Anjuman Islam Hall at 10 a.m. About 400 persons attended from different Muslim Communities.

The function began with the recital from the Holy Quran. The Jamiat's youngest member Abdul Wahab Fozan (7 years old) was the first to speak. He was followed by the president Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan, who, after welcoming all, congratulated them on the happy occasion of Idd and threw light on the manifold activities of the Jamiat. Mr. Yusuf Thawar and Mr. F. M. Baig, Hon. Secretary of the Jamiat, also spoke.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

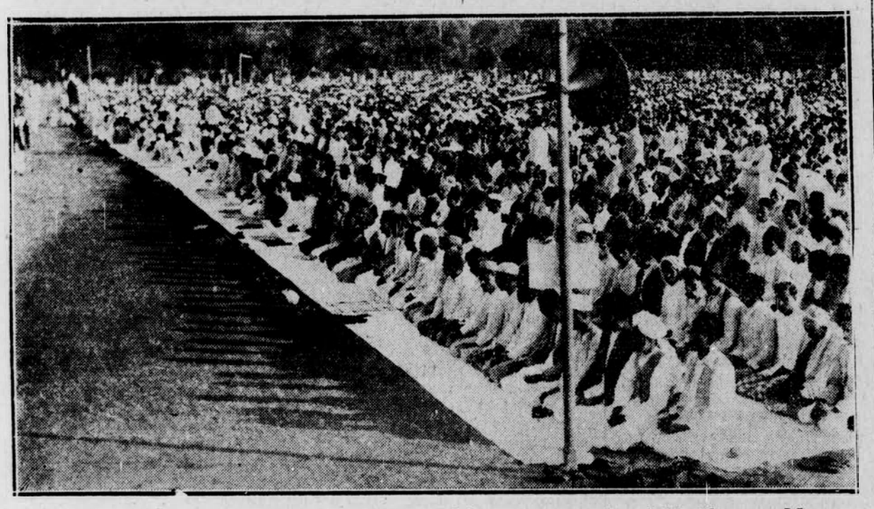


Also a
LAUREL—HARDY
Comedy.

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Adapted from
MICHAEL ARLEN'S
"THE GREEN HAT"

Id Prayers in front of the Mosque at Pydhonie.



A large gathering of Muslims offering Id prayers at Azad Maidan on Monday morning. The Head Priest is seen standing on the extreme left reading the Holy Prayers.

BAR BENDERS AT WORK AGAIN

But Disappointed In Search For Valuables

The bar-bending experts invaded Vacola, a hamlet of Santa Cruz again on Monday morning.

This time, they broke into the house of Mr. H. Jagannatha Rao, a clerk in the Government Secretariat.

Taking advantage of the fact that the inmates of the house were enjoying their beauti sleep, early in the morning, the culprits entered in by twisting the iron bars of the windows.

A whole gang must have been busy at the job, for the thieves carried away some trunks containing 'saris' and other wearing apparel.

As usual, of course, their invasion was noticed when it was too late. A milkman, coming by the road, near Mr. Jagannatha Rao's house, stumbled upon something in the dark, which he discovered to be an empty trunk. His suspicions being aroused he raised a hue and cry.

It was discovered that the thieves who were after jewels and other valuables were keenly disappointed, and feeling that for their trouble was hardly rewarded with a few 'saris' they tore these up in ribbons and discarded them on the road.

Their next move was to enter a house near-by, which is inhabited by some servants working in Vacola. But there too, they were unsuccessful. They were surprised just as they were about to enter the house.

The "modus operandi" of the bar-bending experts is briefly this: They have a special crowbar, which they use as a lever to bend the iron-bars; or they place some hard stones between the iron bars and force them in, by hammering them from one end. The stones serve to bend the iron bars.

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY

Rai Saheb Girdherlal D. Mehta, Assistant Traffic Superintendent and Publicity Officer of the B. B. & C. I Railway took over charge of the post of Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway from Mr. F. C. Nissen who went on leave on 22nd December 1934 preparatory to retirement.

MUSLIMS AT ID PRAYERS

Usual Strong Muster At Maidan And Khoja Jamatkhana

About ten thousand Muslims mustered strong, as usual, at the Marine Lines Maidan, early on Monday morning, to say their Id prayers. Hakim Isfahani, after saying the prayers exhorted the Muslim community in a religious discourse to unite. His Highness the Agha Khan sent a congratulatory message to those assembled at the prayers.

Prayers were also said at the Khoja Jamat-Khana, where there were about 2,000 people present. His Highness the Agha Khan accompanied by his son, Prince Ali Khan, were also present here. Among the prominent Khojas, who were present here were the Currimbhoy Sons, Mr. I.S. Haji and Mr. G.G. Merchant.

The prayers were concluded at about 10, when the crowd at Marine Lines Maidan gradually thinned away after the usual embraces and mutual congratulations.

Jamiat Subhan Al-Muslemeens' Ramzan Id reception took place this morning at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, at 9-30 a.m. when members, friends and well-wishers of the institution exchanged Id-greetings.

Mulraj And Mathradas For Corporation

Messrs. Mulraj Karsondas and Mathuradas Trikamji are standing contesting the ensuing Municipal elections from the 'A' (Fort) Ward.

WIFE AXED TO DEATH

Husband Pleads Not Guilty But Jailed For Four Years

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Jan. 7.

Before Mr. S. M. Kaikini the additional Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury the trial concluded this afternoon of Jaitu Dhan (25), a Thakur of Shahpur taluka, on a charge of having murdered in a jungle his second wife Herni with an axe in August last.

Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor, appeared for the crown and Mr. F. S. Patel for the defence.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The case for the prosecution was that on August 24 last Jaitu with his second wife Herni had gone in a jungle close by to fetch fuel. After an altercation, Jaitu was alleged to have dealt a blow with his axe on the head of his wife. She expired on the spot. The accused, according to the prosecution, lifted her body and threw the corpse in a pond known as "chamar-kund." The following day it was noticed by the search party of villagers. The accused did not return home, but went to the house of his sister where he was arrested by the police on the third day. Prior to the incident Jaitu along with his two wives was living with his parents.

The accused denied the charge of murder.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty of causing grievous hurt by grave and sudden provocation.

The Additional Sessions Judge, accepting the Jury's unanimous verdict convicted the accused accordingly and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Our Washermen

The Dhobies of Bombay will have shortly their fees enhanced for washing clothes at Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada. It appears that during the last five years, the Bombay Municipality has lost more than Rs. 50,000 as the expenditure of maintaining the Dhobiwada is every year greater than the income. At present there are 609 stones at Mahalaxmi Dhobiwada, 478 being held by persons who carry on the avocation of an ordinary Dhobi and who generally have from two to eight "bhutties" in the course of a month, and 130 stones are held by "washing companies," which have 15 or more "bhutties" during a month. The business carried on by the latter is on a much larger scale and requires much larger consumption of water than in the case of the former. It is now proposed to enhance the scale of fees for Dhobies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per stone for those who have eight "bhutties" or less in a month, and Rs. 15 per stone in case of those who have more than 15 "bhutties" a month. It is hoped this will at least balance the expenditure and the receipts in the ensuing year.

The Poor Pedestrian

"Whitebands" writes in the W.I.A.A. Magazine:—"For the benefit of any pedestrians, who may happen to read this article, may I say this, that, according to the latest information, the Police are now in earnest.... and mean to prosecute pedestrians, at least, in those areas where decent pavements exist, so that there can possibly be no grievance on the score of bad pavements, where pedestrians may be safe from the reach of the law, but may expose himself instead to broken ankles, dirtied trouser-bottoms, and no end of walking fatigue."

In other words, if what "Whitebands" says, is true, then the pedestrians are in for no end of boons in those areas where pavements are decent.

But can this be true? Will Bombay stultify its fair name by prosecuting pedestrians, a majority of them innocent, simply to make it convenient for the motorists? Whatever be the pressure of traffic the Police may be called to cope with, one never thought that things were so bad as to necessitate the prosecution of pedestrians as the only possible remedy.

Are there many places where decent pavements exist? If so, are there instances, where the motor, in fact, all vehicular traffic, is not well-organised?

On the other hand, the writer is aware where the worst type of road-hogging exists, where the motorist not only races up, but snaps his fingers at law!

For instance, the Ridge Road. The worst type of road-hogging is to be noticed there notwithstanding the narrow lanes, the crooked turnings, the sudden ups and downs. Even the fundamental rules of road etiquette do not seem to be observed, in fact, seem to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Some motorists do not find time even to dim their lights in the face of an oncoming vehicle. Naturally, the infection once started in those quarters, trails along the Queen's Road at odd hours, when traffic is practically nil and thence towards Colaba. Accustomed to such highways, the motorist finds it difficult to slow down in more crowded parts of the city and comes down on the pedestrian, who in a majority of cases, realises little, what the traffic signals and "white bands" on the roads mean, and of what value they are to him.

Thana Congressmen And Municipal Election

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Jan. 7.

Messrs. D. M. Damle, G. L. Joshi, D. M Nadkarni, K C Shah, Shivram Gopal Jadhav (Harijan) and Dr. G V Dandekar, all prominent Congress workers of Thana, have declared their intention to stand as candidates for the ensuing municipal election.

Pointsmen Stabbed By Robbers

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, Jan. 7.

Sarju Thakurdin and Lakshman Jangbhai, two pointsmen employed at Titwala station on the G. I. P. Railway were stabbed on the stomach and other parts of the body by a gang of robbers, who made their appearance at the Porters' chawl in the small hours of the morning of January 5 last.

The injured persons were immediately removed to the Byculla Railway Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment.

Two suspects have been arrested by the Kalyan Taluka police in this connection.

Mr. Bhide's Withdrawal

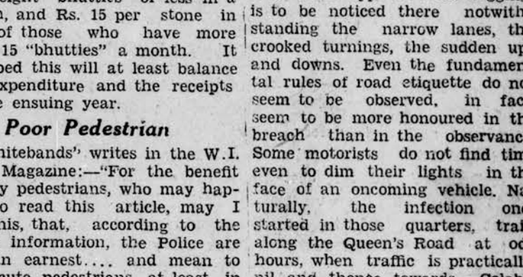
The Secretary of Bombay—Congress Socialist Party writes:—

I have seen an announcement in the press by one Mr. K. T. Bhide withdrawing his candidature in the Municipal Election from the "C" Ward, where he states he was standing on behalf of the Socialist Party.

As this statement is likely to mislead voters, I must make it clear that Mr. Bhide was never put up by the Congress Socialist Party nor is he even an ordinary member of the Party.

It is certainly queer that Mr. Bhide who calls himself a Socialist, chose to withdraw in favour of a non-Socialist and not in favour of Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Congress Socialist Candidate in the "C" Ward.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
'Phone 41561.



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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935

BRITISH LABOUR & INDIA

It was an interesting speech that was meant to be delivered by Mr. John McGovern of the Independent Labour Party on the J. P. C. proposals in the House of Commons during the debate thereon, but which as a matter of fact was not delivered for want of time. The speech, published later in the "New Leader" and reproduced in our columns yesterday, represents the views of a small section of British Labour but one that has so far maintained the best traditions of the entire Labour organisation of Britain. The I. L. P. wishes the workers and peasants of India to know "that thousands of British workers support their demand for complete independence and their determination to establish an Indian Socialist Republic". But it is obvious that these British workers have not yet been able to impress their views on the Parliamentary Labour Party. For Mr. McGovern himself, after stating bluntly that the Government's proposals for India are "a sham", points out that "there is little difference between the proposals of the National Government, the Liberal Farty or the Labour Party; they are just degrees of the same type of proposal". The Labour Party was gushing enough in its sympatny for India when it was in opposition. But when it came to power it showed, as Mr. McGovern admits, "a black enough record in relation to India", as during its regime from 1929 to 1931 "imprisonment was endured by over thirty thousand Indians". This is an underestimate but it is enough show, in Mr. McGovern's own words, that "Labour rule was n better than Tory rule". For the sake of the great principles of liberty, equality and fraternity, we hope the I. L. P., at least will be consistent in its attitude towards India.

"Pack Up"

Mr. McGovern has clearly enough understood the Indian attitude towards the J. P. C. proposals, particularly that of the Indian workers and peasants. He says:—

> "Let there be no doubt about this—these proposals are repudiated by the overwhelming mass of representative opinion in India. They recognise this as an attempt to set up a bogus institution. It is an attempt to buy the Princes, Capitalists, landlords, and a proportion of the middle class by the betrayal of millions of workers and peasants."

Naturally, Mr. McGovern does not, like Major Attlee, ask Indians to work the new reforms for what they are worth—he sees no worth in them. He regards such unwanted advice as impertinence and rather asks the British to "pack up and leave India to those who desire to use the benefits of civilisation and science for the well-being of the teeming masses of that country." Mr. McGovern will find it difficult to believe that there are many Indians who like Gandhiji do not insist upon Britishers packing up and leaving India but would gladly have them stay here, not as bosses, but as responsible servants of the country.

Right To Self-Determination

One of the best parts of Mr. McGovern's undelivered speech is that wherein he candidly recognises India's right to determine her own constitution. After repudiating the J. P. C. proposals and even those of the Labour Party to confer Dominion Status on India, he says:—

> "Dominion Status is not what representative Indian opinion wants. They desire complete independence and the right to determine their own form of government. We entirely agree with that Indian claim without reserve of any kind. We demand the handing over of the entire country to the Indian people to work out their own emancipation without interference of any kind."

As a matter of fact India's right to Self-determination has been solemnly recognised by several Labour Conferences in Britain and Mr. Lansbury himself, the present leader of the Labour Party in the Commons, has more than once approved of the Congress plan of a Constituent Assembly. Curiously enough, Major Attlee, in his last broadcast speech on Indian Reforms, while admitting that "Labour accepts the claim of Indians to govern themselves", makes no reference whatever to the claim for self-determination, already accepted by British Labour. He talks expansively of Indian Self-government not meaning "handing over the poor to be exploited by the rich and privileged classes". If he is sincerely keen on transferring power to the "masses" why does he not, while admitting India's right to Self-government, admit also the right of the people to determine the nature of Self-government in a Constituent Assembly convened on the basis of adult franchise? However, whether British Imperialists admit India's right to Self-determination or not, the right is there and is not on anybody else's sufferance. And the right is going to be exercised soon enough.

Brighter Prospect

The prospect of a settlement between the millowners and workmen of Ahmedabad is made brighter by the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It is said that the millowners are sympathetically considering the Sardar's compromise formula suggesting, among other things, a reference to a third party of the question of interpreting the original award. Whatever might be the merits of the millowners' case for a wage-cut or of the workmen's case against a cut, both parties should be agreed, as a matter of course, on referring every dispute to arbitration. The party shirking arbitration puts itself out of court with the public whose moral support in such case cannot be ignored. It is to be hoped that the conference proposed to be held at Delhi under Gandhiji's guidance will amicably settle all the points of dispute and thus avert a crisis which neither the millowners nor the workmen can contemplate with equanimity.

A Noble Cause

The cause for which the peasants of Kanara fought and the sufferings which they have had to undergo are too well-known to need re-iteration. As the Secretaries of the Relief Committee say in their appeal: "There is none in Bombay who has anything but a word of sympathy for the peasants of Kanara. Most of us admire their willing sacrifices. But that sympathy must now be translated into action tomorrow onward to help the peasants". The great sacrifices of these peasants entitle them to the fullest support. Indeed it is their National right and to help them is a National duty. We strongly endorse the appeal of the Secretaries and hope the people of Bombay at least will not grudge a day's earnings for the relief of those who lost their all for the sake of a cause.

GUJERAT STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Need For United Agitation

BY ROHIT MEHTA

The first session of the Gujarat States' Peoples' Conference was held at Ahmedabad during the Christmas holidays under the presidentship of Sjt. Syed Abdullah Brelvi. This Conference was the very first attempt to mobilise the numerous States' People of Gujarat, who are groaning under the autocratic rule of the Princes and princelings, the thakrats and the taluqdars reminding us, in many cases, of the by-gone medieval days.

It was with the idea of organising these people, of setting up a machinery through which these millions might give expression, however feebly, to their innumerable grievances, that this Conference was called. It is really strange that when organisations of States' People have been formed long since, in various provinces of this country, four millions of States' People of Gujarat still remain unorganised, in a province which claims to lead the whole of India in its fight for freedom. The province of Gujarat contains nearly 144 States—small and big. From big States like Baroda to the small States of 1 square mile with the annual revenue of Rs. 17 exist in this fuedal and medieval Gujarat. Many of these rulers wield enormous powers, both judicial and executive, and control the destinies of four millions of people. There are in many States no civic rights, no representative institutions, no freedom of speech, of press, of organisation, no public or political life.

A Great Success.

Considering this was the first conference, it must be admitted, that it was a great success. Representatives from as many as forty States participated in the work of this conference inspite of the fact that not a few of these delegates do not yet know what will be their condition when they return to their respective States—either jail, deportation or constant interference by the authorities in their day-to-day activities. A powerful political consciousness is arising among the States' People due to repression and the feeling is growing that nothing short of real political power in the hands of the people themselves will end their misery. Even at this very first conference a small but potentially very powerful voice was heard asserting that no appeal and request be made to the Princes for mitigating the evils existing in the States, inasmuch as it was a futile effort.

Advent Of Socialism

The Socialist ideology that has very recently invaded the Congress politics has pervaded the States' poltics, too, and rightly, for after all Socialism stands for the people, no matter whether they reside in British India or in Indian states. If India does not want to stagnate in backwaters, if India wants to go the way of real progress and advancement, it will have to reconstruct its social structure on the basis of economic equality and establish true democracy of the people. The president of the conference rightly referred to this goal of Socialism in his presidential address. For after all we cannot separate the Congress political movement from the day-to-day struggles of the States' people for the enforcement of their human rights. The movement for political independence is ultimately a movement of the exploited classes for their own freedom from all exploitation. The political movement can gather strength only when it is linked up with the day-to-day struggles of the workers the peasants, the States' people and other poor masses of India. A powerful movement of the people has to be developed out of their immediate grievances. We must look at the States' people conferences and their movements from this standpoint only.

Resolutions.

The numerous resolutions passed at the Gujarat States' Peoples' Conference may not satisfy the arch-Socialists and the ultra-Leftists, but then we are no armchair Socialists. We have to deal with practical politics, and so long as we are agreed as to the goal we want to reach, in order to carry large sections of people with us, a little climbing down does become necessary. The resolutions passed at this conference cover a very large field indeed The conference has summarily rejected the most reactionary proposals of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report which refuses even to recognise the existence of the people in the States. It has

(Continued on page 10.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The event of outstanding importance in the international sphere is the conclusion of the Franco-Italian Agreement. While the tension between these two great Mediterranean Powers lasted, the menace to World Peace was very serious. Italy has ambitions for a revival of that "Grandeur That Was Rome,"—and consequently for a domination of the Mediterranean coasts,—which France can scarcely be expected to look upon unconcerned. The rivalries between these two Powers, therefore, transcended the Mediterranean, and manifested themselves in the diplomatic moves on the Continent of Europe, as well as on the north coast of Africa, where each used to seek allies, associates, or subordinate co-operators, which the other, quite naturally, considered as a special menace to its own ascendancy or integrity. The more alarming expression of these rivalries was in the race for Armaments,—naval as well as aerial; in the growth of numbers,—Italy has now wiped out her disparity in population as compared to France,—and Trade Treaties or connections with the other countries of Asia, America or Africa. France has enjoyed that invaluable benefit of a united people, and a strong Central Government, for well over 300 years, which Italy has acquired only recently. The importance of Italy in European politics, even in the days of Bismarck, was that of a make-weight, rather than of a major Power, having its own influence in shaping the main stream of European Diplomacy.

The Iron Chancellor said, on a memorable occasion, "If Italy had not existed, we would have had to create it". The significance of this remark related only to the possibilities of that country, united and co-herent,—as a counterpoise to France.

Italy's Ambition

But since the War ,and particularly since the establishment of the Fascist Dictatorship, Italy has steadily acquired an ascendency and influence, no whit inferior to that of the Colossus of the Continent of Europe. France is the author,—or at least the patron—of many a mid-European State, whose continued existence is due in no mean measure to the constant pumping of new aid from France. Ties of gratitude are notoriously lax in politics; but those of self-interest are rigid like cast-iron bonds. France has known how to forge and rivet these bonds,—in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, in Belgium and Yogoslavia. But Italy of Mussolini, knowing the strength of these links, has forged her own counter-chain in Austria and Hungary, even in Germany and Turkey, which France cannot ignore. In Africa Italy is seeking an expansion which often hurtles her against the older and more established Imperialism of Britain and France. But that would not deter this rejuvenated nation of united Italy from prosecuting her ambitions.

Welcome Understanding

The result is a conflict,—all the more menacing because it has hitherto been subterranean, or at any rate invisible on the surface to the unsophisticated eye. Italy wants a big Navy; she seeks a first class mercantile marine; she makes commercial treaties or political affiliations. All these cannot be mistaken in their import. France has her own answer to these preparations; but each knows and respects the strength of the other.

Hence, the present move for an understanding on some of the most vexing points in Franco-Italian relations. In terms, the present agreement is confined to a guarantee of Austrian independence,—France wants a separate independent Austria even more than Italy,—and some concessions mutually in Africa to the nationals of the other. Perhaps, however, there is more in this agreement and conversations than meets the eye in the published reports. But whether or not there is a Secret Treaty, wider in scope and deeper in meaning than what has been published, the present understanding must be welcomed as a healthy growth and a noteworthy landmark of European diplomacy. The only chance of a really first class war arising in Europe would be eliminated, if the Franco-Italian agreement, or entente, is as broad in base as it may be deep in structure. Though the British attitude on these developments is, as reported, ambiguous there is no reason to believe any vital or essential British interests would be immediately endangered by a better Franco-Italian understanding.

The Saar

Notwithstanding all prognostics, will the Saar problem still cause trouble,—before or after the Plebiscite? Those concerned must, no doubt, be having anxious times. But we must not be misled by press reports of individual outbreaks, stray disorders, or even personal complications. France is preparing, apparently to absorb in her own system that contigent of French nationality or sympathies, which is to-day settled in Saarland. And there can be little room for doubt that the Plebiscite would be in favour of Germany,—if the Nazis do not indulge in some eleventh-hour fireworks,—which would remove one more thorn in the path of European diplomacy seeking peace. That which matters most with France,—her investment, or coal mines,—seems to be guaranteed by Germany. The rest is a mere make-believe sign for the sake of national prestige, which will not cause a conflagration, whatever stray sparks are let off incidentally.

U. S. A. Proaramme

Of Social Relief

Reports about the annual Presidential message to the Congress at Washington are, at the time of writing, meagre, and so we are relatively speaking in the dark regarding the new line and mode of attack on the Economic problem in America. The one outstanding feature, so far reported, is the determination of the

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

SAAR EMIGRES.

So far as League arrangements in the Saar are concerned, they leave little to be desired for ensuring not only a peaceful but a safe and free plebiscite. Yet, in spite of all this and in spite of "monster" demonstrations by Socialists, Communists and others, it is not at all likely that Saar will vote anti-German. In fact, it is almost universally taken for granted that the Saar will return to Germany with a substantial majority. It may or may not be a misfortune. But it is a pity the Prefects and Mayors in France should have sent discouraging replies to the inquiry about the possibility of receiving emigres from the Saar. The lot of these 30,000 persons would be hard, indeed, if they did not get asylum abroad.

THE RIGHT WAY.

Sardar Mangal Singh's welcome to the Nationalist Party's decision to call an All-Parties Conference does credit to his heart. But he himself sounds a note of warning "based on past experience that no purpose would be served by merely calling such a conference." He appeals to the Sikhs to co-operate with Pandit Malaviya in this matter but has the Pandit himself any clear idea about his plan of an All-Parties' Conference? If in the name of unity he wants to exploit the discontent among certain sections of the Hindus and Sikhs against the Communal Award, he may seem to succeed for a time but his agitation against the Award will only be an additional hindrance in the already difficult task of effecting an agreed solution of the communal problem. If he really means to help such a solution, the best thing he can do at least now is to wind up his party and make common cause with the Congress.

A FITTING CHOICE.

We are glad to learn that the Congress Parliamentary Board proposes to set up Dr. Khare as the Congress candidate for the Assembly seat rendered vacant by the sad and untimely death of the late Mr. Abhyankar. No better choice in our opinion could have been made of a successor to the brave patriot who died fighting for Nationalism and the Congress. We do not know if Dr. Khare would be opposed by any other candidate or party. And we hope Dr. Moonje, who has had his lesson in a decisive manner in the last election, will think the better of challenging the patriotism of the Nagpur constituency. But should he decide to do so, we confidently hope the electorate will honour the memory and spirit of their departed leader by giving the same crushing reply to the Mahasabha leader again.

THE LESSON OF IT.

An amusing confusion has invested the Anglo-Irish Trade Pact. No one seems to know what the facts definitely are, especially about the question of import duties on the goods concerned. But certain things, however, are quite clear. A "Gentleman's Agreement" has been arrived at about Irish cattle and British coal. The agreement has been welcomed with satisfaction both in Britain and in Ireland. Finally, it appears to have pleased Mr. Thomas as well as de Valera. The lesson of the agreement is clear and highly instructive for India. Economics dominates politics. Economic considerations have led Britain, in the case of Free Ireland, discreetly to overlook political conflicts. In the case of India the same considerations have led her to disregard all principles of political justice.

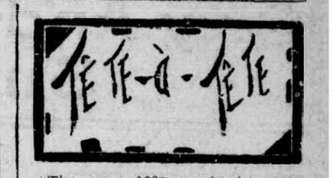
—PRESS VIEWS—

Sportsmanship

The "Justice" of Madras takes Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru to task for not blaming the Congress for the present political situation in his address at Poona. Our contemporary probably expected the Pandit to launch a fussilade against the Congress for having opposed him in the recent election campaign. We remember the "Justice," when Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Sir Shunmukham Chetty were defeated, shedding copious tears in its columns and abusing the Congress without compunction and restraint. The Liberals have often differed from the Congress and have crossed swords with it. But if national unity has to be secured, the Liberal Party is prepared to forget and forgive the past. It is willing to give an unrelenting fight only to the enemy without and not the indifferent friends within. It has sufficient sportsmanship to take its defeats gracefully and not howl like a jackal, which has lost its prey, when electoral calculations go wrong.—"Hitavada."

Swadeshi Exhibitions

Mahatma Gandhi opened an exhibition of Swadeshi goods at Delhi on Sunday last. The exhibition was not on a grand scale but the utility of such efforts to promote the cause of Swadeshi is undeniable. These exhibitions are proving an excellent vehicle of propaganda. In Peshawar there is to be held an N. W. F. P. Industries and Art Exhibition, which is to begin from January 6 and continue for nearly two months. It is the first organised attempt to create a market for Indian finished products, says the circular issued by the Exhibition Committee, in Western Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Afghanistan. Agra is to have a Swadeshi exhibition at the end of the month, under the auspices of the local Congress Committee. We have already mentioned the ambitious effort of the District Swadeshi League, Lucknow, in this direction. This exhibition will be held by the third week of February.—"Syadeshi."



"The year 1935 would be specially marked in the history of the Commonwealth of Nations as the year in which India received a new status and a new responsibility which she would heartily welcome"—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald

Order, order, ladies and gentlemen. Brutus is a right honourable man.

* * * *

Didn't we tell you? Of course, we did, immediately we found His Highness the Aga Khan demanding, not modification of safeguards nor any other change in the J. P. C. scheme, but the inclusion of the term "Dominion Status". Now, if you have got any doubt lingering in your mind, remove it. Remove it, because the "Times of India", too, now says what the Aga Khan said.

As a friend would say, there's something afoot.

* * * *

Replying to Mrs. Munshi, the smart Mr. L. R. Tairsee pays a compliment to the "intelligence" of our "discerning readers".

The compliment is really well-deserved emanating as it does from one who has had a convincing experience of it during the last Assembly elections.

* * * *

"Concentration camps cannot be sanatoriums" declared General Goering at a public meeting."

Considering the people put in there and the purpose thereof Concentration Camps are certainly san—Nazi Sanatoriums.

* * * *

"J. P. C. Ignores States' People"
—Headline.

Which people does it not ignore except the British?

* * * *

Complete agreement is reported to have been arrived at between France and Italy.

The danger that certain territories in Africa may have gone uncivilised is, we hope, now happily averted.

* * * *

Sensational discovery in Bori Bunder. "It seems that the theatre of political crisis is to be transferred from the European Continent to the Far East."

The sleeper awakes. Or rather, is about to.

* * * *

We may be forgiven for expecting the Id Mubarak, to be said with a song and may be permitted to reproduce from the brave lines we have received in this office.

Our friend who sends these is normally a lunatic: but, for once in a lifetime, he spares us the infliction of his poetastersque fabrications. For which columnload of thanks.

Let not your life become a
Pharaoh's tomb of buried memories, hopes enbalmed.
Shut in hot airless silence - - -

* * * *

Mourn not for the wreckage,
but as the moon fades
In the quick dawn, break from the ruins.
For life goes on.

* * * *

Oh, no more gold and crystal in high rooms,
But rainwashed rock and tender rugitive water,
Under the old sky worshipped with new eyes,
For life goes on.

—Richard Aldington.

* * * *

"INCREASED THEFTS IN SHIKARPUR

Wanted Transfer Of Inspector Of Police."
—Karachi Paper.

Meanwhile, our contemporary had better apologise.

* * * *

The business man carefully scrutinized the applicant.

"I hope you fully understand what I require", he said "I want a chauffeur who can think quickly in an emergency."

The applicant nodded.

"That's me, sir," he replied, without hesitation. "I never yet smashed a car but what I couldn't think up an AI excuse in five seconds."

Franco-Italian Agreement Reached

Laval And Mussolini Will Append Signatures

ROME, January 7.

A complete agreement on all the questions discussed, including the Colonies, was reached late to-night by Signor Mussolini and M. Laval.

"We shall sign the agreement to-morrow" said M. Laval, following the meeting with Signor Mussolini at the French Embassy, where a reception was given by the French Ambassador.—Reuter

PARIS, January 7.

FOUR DOCUMENTS

Four documents embodying the texts of the agreements reached at Rome and to be signed by M. Laval and Sgn. Mussolini on January 7, comprise firstly, statement recording identity of Franco-Italian views on the principal problems and the general policy; second, joint recommendation to the neighbouring and succession States of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy to conclude a convention in respect of frontiers and non-intervention; third, a consultative pace in which France and Italy undertake to consult together if the independence of Austria is threatened.

A CONVENTION

Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania will be invited to join, and fourth, a convention regulating the Colonial problems of northern Africa. It is expected that only the first document will be published immediately, the others will be issued later, possibly with protocols harmonising the attitude of France and Italy in regard to certain special problems of foreign policy.—Reuter.

WHAT ITALY WANTS

ROME, Jan. 6.

A sharp struggle is in progress between Signor Mussolini and M. Laval over the cession of African territory to Italy. The two statesmen, supported by their African experts, met for three hours yesterday, and two to-day and wrestled amicably but determinedly.

Italy's claims are based on the promise of African concessions given to Italy by Britain and France when Italy entered the war in 1915.

The Colonial questions are divided into four heads namely:—

1. How many generations of Italians in Tunisia are entitled to retain their nationality;
2. Italy wants territory south of Tibesti Massif, but France is unwilling to agree, fearing that a wedge will be formed between French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa;
3. Italians are asking for territory 50 miles in length from French Somaliland; and
4. Italy wants more than 2,000 shares in the Adis Ababa Railway offered by France.—Reuter's Special.

Mussolini.

BRITAIN NOT LIKELY TO JOIN

But Willing To Approve Of Final Settlement

ROME, Jan. 5.

A Central European Pact has been completed and communicated to the German Government.

It consists of a consultative pact between France and Italy according to which they will consult each other in the event of any interference with the independence of Austria; it also recommended that a pact of non-interference be signed by all the countries bordering on Austria, including Germany.

Germany has not yet been asked to participate.

The text of the Franco-Italian agreement also recommends that Rumania and Poland should be asked to participate in the Pact of non-interference, and these two countries together with others contiguous to Austria, except Switzerland, shall agree not to interfere with each others internal affairs, not to initiate any act of aggression, and not countenance any terrorist activities.

Germany is expected to be asked to participate in the immediate future. Meanwhile the text of agreement was handed to the German Government without any further communication.

It is understood that Britain is not likely to take any part in the agreement though she is very willing to approve of the final settlement as indicated in Sir John Simon's message of goodwill.

GERMAN VIEW OF PACT

Weakens Rather Than Strengthens Its Importance

BERLIN, Jan. 5.

Some reserve is shown in official quarters concerning the Franco-Italian agreement.

With regard to the first part of the agreement a Government spokesman suggested that after so many Powers had emphasised their determination to protect Austria's independence such a pact seemed rather to weaken than strengthen the importance of these statements.

In addition, it created the impression that England was being left out of it.

With regard to the proposal for a general pact of non-interference it is felt here that any reference to Austria in such a communication comes rather late in the day as far as Germany is concerned, as Germany is studiously avoiding anything like an interference.—Reuter.

FAMOUS SCIENTIST DEAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The death has occurred of Sir Alfred Ewing, Scientist.

(Sir Alfred Ewing was Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University since 1916. He was also President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He served on various committees connected with explosives, Ordnance Research etc. He was Director of Naval Education from 1903-1916.

He is the author of various treatises on Scientific Subjects.)

Search For Crew Of Missing British Tanker

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of 21 members of the crew of the British tanker "La Crescenta" which left Fort San Luis, California, for Osaka on 24 Nov. now 16 days overdue. Vessels are searching a wide area in the mid-Pacific from which reports of bad weather are received.

The owners Harrison and Dixon, London, declared: "We dont like to say it is hopeless but it is a very anxious time. The vessel may still be drifting helpless, with her wireless disabled."

PLEBISCITE BEGINS

Registration Of Votes At Eight Polling Stations

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 6.

The Plebiscite began to-day when prison warders, hospital attendants, postmen, bus and tram drivers and conductors and burgomasters who will be on duty next Sunday began registering their votes at eight polling stations under the control of a foreign presiding officer.

Each voter will be given a ballot paper containing three questions: Are you for the maintenance of the present regime; do you want union with France; Do you want union with Germany.—Reuter.

CALL TO GREAT POWERS

Franco-Italian Protocol On Limitation Of Armaments

ROME, Jan. 7.

The Italo-French agreement has been completed and is being prepared for signature at 19/15 hours to-day.

The protocol in the agreement invites the Great Powers to come to an understanding with regard to the limitation of armaments. It states that there is nothing in it in any way directed against Germany, nor does it mention the question of German re-armament being illegal.—Reuter.

ADVENT OF WINTER IN ENGLAND

Premier Returns Refreshed From Holiday

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Arctic breezes brought the first touch of winter to England after two months' unseasonable mugginess. Snow fell in London this afternoon and more is expected. It is lying thickly on the Derbyshire peaks. Snow ploughs are busy in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire moors where there have been heavy falls. An Air force bomber was compelled to land at Ipswich because the pilot was blinded by the snowstorm.

The Prime Minister returned to London to resume his arduous labours. He was greatly benefitted by his holiday at Lossiemouth. Among the first callers were Mr. Thomas and Sir Maurice Hankey after the latter's Empire tour during which it is understood he discussed problems of Imperial defence.—Reuter's Extra Special.

MARITIME POWERS IN NEW PACT

French Note On New Naval Treaty

LONDON, Jan. 7.

France desires the inclusion of the maritime Powers like Germany, Soviets and Spain in the negotiations for the new naval treaty to replace the Washington treaty recently denounced by Japan. The Quai d'Orsay sent a note to this effect to Washington and handed copies to the British and Japanese Governments.

Reuter learns that the object is to ensure the control of the size of smaller navies and remove the fear of any considerable power being left out in the cold. Text of the note is expected to be published when M. Laval visits London. The naval questions are the important item on the agenda on that occasion.—Reuter.

DARING PIRACY OFF HONGKONG

Three Hostages Kidnapped From Chinese Steamer

HONG KONG, Jan. 7.

The most daring piracy occurred within 20 miles of Hong Kong. A Chinese owned coasting steamer proceeding to Macao was seized by pirates and looted. Three Chinese hostages were kidnapped.

The pirates had been comparatively quiet recently.—Reuter.

Dramatist Leaves £63,000

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Dramatist Pinero left £63,000.

Simon Satisfied With Agreement

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Sir John Simon 'en route' home from the Riviera expressed deep personal satisfaction at the Franco Italian Agreement which he regarded as bound to consolidate peace.

PLIGHT OF KARNATAK Peasants

(Continued from page 1.)

opportunity for every nationally conscious Indian to contribute his mite to their relief. Their distress to-day is great. Words cannot describe their harrowing suffering. But let us remember that their distress is India's distress. Their sorrow is India's sorrow. Their hunger is India's hunger. Shall we fail to stretch forth our arm of help? Don't let us forget that in failing these glorious heroic peasants we fail India."

TO DELAY IS TO DENY

Nariman's Appeal

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., in his message, says:—

Amongst the brave fighters in the struggle for National Freedom, one can safely place the valiant and patriotic peasants of Ankola and Siddapur talukas in North Kanara in the front rank. They kept the flag flying till the last quite regardless of the consequences and to-day they are in the most pathetic and pitiable position. Homeless, landless, stripped of their last penny, they are completely stranded. It is not mere generosity and charity to help them in this sorry plight; it is the patriotic duty of every Indian to come to their rescue.

Bombay has subscribed lakhs for various causes both deserving and undeserving. Bombay is daily squandering thousands in superfluous gaieties and luxuries. Will Bombay grudge a few thousands to the most deserving, who have set a glorious, inspiring example of self-sacrifice and suffering before the country? I appeal to one and all to contribute according to his humble mite.

Their need is urgent; delaying a little aid now may mean denying them all succour for ever. They have lost all. Let us at least redeem and restore their lands, their ancestral inheritance which they love more than lives. I am confident Bombay as usual will rise to the occasion and will not fail in its duty.

EVERY PIE, A TRIBUTE TO SACRIFICE

Sjt. K. M. Munshi writes:—

"The North Kanara peasants have stood heroically by the side of the Congress during the last Satyagraha Movement and every pie that is contributed to this fund will be a tribute to the heroism of those who offered themselves as martyrs to the cause of the motherland."

DAY OF TRIAL FOR BOMBAY

Appeal To Live Up To Her Reputation

Sjts. R. R. Diwakar and S. K Patil, Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee write:

To-day is the day of trial for the citizens of Bombay. Their love for the peasants of Karnatak and admiration for their heroic sacrifices have got to be translated into practical sympathy. Numerous Congress workers representing the homeless and starving peasants will go to their doors and request them to pay their mite, small or big, so that the misery of the helpless peasants can be alleviated.

Bombay has never failed in the past to respond and that, too magnificiently, to a call like this and we have not the least doubt that Bombay will live up to its reputation on this occasion as well.

There will be many in this vast city who cannot be approached by our workers. It is their duty to send their contributions to the Congress House and obtain official receipt for the same. If they cannot come they should send a word or telephone message to the Congress House and arrangements will be promptly done to receive the contributions.

WHY NOT OTHERS?

About 10 hotels have signified their desire to devote towards the relief fund their entire earnings of to-day. Why not other hotels emulate this noble example and cater for the needs of the most needy.

Every office and business concern must subscribe its quota howsoever small. The work of collection left unfinished to-day shall have to be continued for a few days more. Every rupee spent in this noble cause will mean so much food to the hungry and shelter to the homeless.

We expect every citizen to stand by the brave peasants of Karnatak on this occasion and thereby making them stand on their own legs.

Franco-Italian Pact Signed

ROME, Jan. 7.

Signor Mussolini and M. Laval ceremoniously signed the Franco-Italian Pact.—Reuter.

Bombay's Duty Towards Karnatak Peasants

Appeal To Place Them On Their Feet Again

"The sacrifices made and the indomitable courage exhibited by the peasants of Kanara has enhanced the honour and prestige of the small province of Karnatak, not only all over India, but in every nook and corner of the civilised world."

So said Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande in the course of his speech, appealing to the Karnataki residents to contribute liberally towards the Kanara Peasants' Relief Fund, at a meeting of the Bombay Karnatakis held at the Brahman Sabha Hall on Monday evening.

Mr. Rangarao Diwakar, the Ex-President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, who, at the outset, explained to the audience the purpose for which the meeting had been convened, said in the course of his speech that they had met there to chalk out the method of work in Bombay towards collecting funds for the relief of the Kanara peasants. People of Bombay were aware what exactly was the fate of the peasants of the two famous talukas, Siddapur and Ankola. During the Second Civil Disobedience Movement, the no-tax campaign had been started in the Siddapur and Ankola Talukas. Four hundred peasants from each of the two talukas took part in the campaign. The properties of these peasants were confiscated by the Government and were sold.

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

Continuing Mr. Diwakar said that only two provinces in the Bombay Presidency, that too some one or two talukas carried on the "No-Tax" campaign and while no houses were confiscated in Gujerat, 150 houses had been confiscated in Karnatak. The speaker said that it was the duty—a moral responsibility—of every Karnataki to see that these destitute peasants who were on the brink of starvation are put on their feet. Those brave peasants had not come out and they were not seeking help or demanding help from anybody. The speaker was sure that they would rather perish than come and demand help. They had stood up bravely against terrible conditions. If no help were to be forthcoming they would continue suffering as they had done for four years. The speaker felt that the salvation of the country—rather the hope of any kind of salvation for the motherland—lay in the hands of those brave peasants who sacrificed their all for the country and had continued to bear the suffering cheerfully. The speaker appealed to the Karnatakis in the city to contribute generously for their starving brothern of Karnatak.

THEIR COURAGE AND SACRIFICE

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande in the course of his speech said that the sacrifice and courage of the peasants of Karnatak had not only enhanced the prestige of the small province in the eyes of everyone in India, but also a over the world. The province was a small one, it had not got big leaders but yet the peasants of Karnatak had made the province a very prominant one. Karnatak was looked upon with respect and awe by the rest of India. The speaker said that he had been chosen on the Working Committee, not because he was great but because the Indian National Congress wanted to honour the province for its sacrifice. For four continuous years the peasants of Karnatak had suffered immensely which called for the respect and sympathy of everyone.

DUTY OF KARNATAKIS.

Everyone in the country was speaking with very great respect of Karnatak. When such was the case, it was the duty of the Karantakis to see that their brothren who were responsible for such greatness did not perish out of starvation. It was the duty of every Karnataki to come forward and help those who were prepared to sacrifice their all for the country when the call came. If one were to translate their sufferings and sacrifice in terms of money, it might amount to more than twenty lakhs, but they were not able to repay that. They as had been stated did not expect anything nor did they ask for anything. Yes, it is possible that their twenty lakhs with interest would be repaid to them when India wins Swaraj but till then they had to subsist and they could not do it on nothing. They were ready to work. It was for the people to find work for them. If they got back a portion, at least of the lands that they had lost they could work on those fields and earn their living. If at least one lakh of rupees was got together then it was possible just to put these destitute peasant patriots on their feet. It was not possible to give them what all they very badly needed, but at least food and clothing enough to keep them away from starvation would be enough at present.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Proceeding Mr. Gangadharrao said that Karnatak, small though it was, had been trying to keep up its good name. It had been contributing its mite towards the several All India Funds. They had also been collecting funds for the relief of the Kanara peasants, but what had been got in Karnatak was not enough. More was wanted. The speaker said that when he and others approached the public of Bombay they wanted to know, what had been the contributions of the the Karnatakis of the City. There were not less 50,000 Karnatakis in the city of Bombay. It would not be honourable and justifiable to approach the non-Karnatakis for help when the Karnatagis in the city had not contributed anything towards the fund. The speaker announced that some of the Karnataki hotel keepers in the city had promised to give a day's earnings to the fund and he was sure that other Karnatakis would follow suit. If even one fourth of the amount required was contributed by the arnatakies then the rest of the amount could be got from the generous hearted public of Bombay very easily.

MAKE UNITED EFFORT.

"I am told that there are several Karnatak Associations in Bombay" continued the speaker, "and I am surprised that there has not been any occasion when they have got together. There are 50,000 Karnatakis in Bombay and that is not at all a small number. If all of you got together you would form a very powerful group in the public life of the city." What better opportunity can you get than the present occasion, when all the Karnatakis can get together? This has a common purpose in view and that is helping your own brothren in Karnatak who are suffering. I would appeal to you to come together on this occasion to make an united effort to collect enough funds for the peasants. This will lay the foundation of a future All Karnatak Assocation in Bombay which would decidedly be a powerful factor in the public life of the city.

PEASANT'S DAY CELEBRATION.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya moved the following resolution:—

"The Karnatakis, resident in Bombay congratulate the brave peasants of Siddapur and Ankola Talukas for their indomitable courage and sacrifice made during the last no-tax campaign and sympathise with their present condition.

This meeting hereby decides that the Kanara Peasant's Day should be celebrated, in a way befitting the name of the great city."

INDIA'S STRENGTH

In the course of her speech she said that it had been decided that Tuesday should be observed by all the citizens of Bombay as the Kanara Peasants' Day. India's strength lay in its peasantry. She appealed to the citizens of Bombay to make Tuesday's funcion a unique success befitting the name of Bombay. She knew that there were many Karnatakis in the city and they would come forward to help their suffering brothren in Kanara. She hoped that those present at the meeting would not only support the resolution and carry it with acclamation, but also contribute liberally towards the fund.

Mr. Narayanrao Deshpande in supporting the resolution said that the Kanara peasants had given whatever they possessed for the cause of the motherland. He felt that it would serve none by merely expressing one's feelings towards the sufferers and hoped that everyone would translate his feelings into contribution towards the Relief Fund.

Mr. K. A. Acharya also spoke. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Later Mr. Diwakar, made an appeal to the Karnatakis in Bombay to come together under one organisation. He suggested that a central body composed of either all the Secretaries of the different Karnatak Associations or one or two elected members from each one of the Associations should form the Central Karnatak Board and this he was sure would contribute to a great deal in keeping the Karnatakis in the city in a very powerful position in the public life of the city. Concluding he appealed to the citizens of Bombay to contribute liberally towards the relief fund.

Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar thanked the Karnatak leaders on behalf of the Karnatakis of Bombay and said that the latter would do their best towards helping the peasants of Karnatak. Regarding the appeal made by the leaders that there ought to be a Central Karnatak Association, the speaker said that one of the Karnatak leaders should decide to reside in Bombay and then, he was sure that dream could be achieved.

Sjt. Bhogilal Thakkar, Principal, Sharda Mandir, Ahmedabad, presided over the 24th Anniversary of Dayanamurty Bhavan of Bhavnagar.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RAMNAD VILLAGE

Takes Toll Of Two Children And A Number Of Cattle

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Two children and a number of cattle were burnt to death as a result of a disastrous fire which broke out overnight in Thevattu village, Ramnad district.

About twenty huts are reported to have been gutted. The loss is estimated at Rs. 4,000.

The cause of the fire is unknown.—A. P.

NEW YEAR FULL OF POSSIBILITIES

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Mr. MacDonald, broadcasting the New Year message, said everything pointed to a year of improving trade, rising wages and increasing employment. The time was close at hand when the rationalisation of the coal industry must be taken in hand including R. A. royalties.

The year 1935 would be specially marked in the history of the commonwealth of nations as the year in which India received a new status and a new responsibility, which she would heartily welcome.

The New Year had possibilities for good or evil of incalculable importance to the world and Britain, which so often led the world in not failing to seize every opportunity of promoting peace and goodwill among nations.—Reuter.

morning by M. V. Victoria.

SHARP REDUCTION IN SILVER SEIGNIORAGE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Sharp reduction of silver seigniorage in 1936 budget is forecast in Mr. Roosevelt's statement. The Seigniorage during the current year ending 30th June estimated at 100 million dollars but only 25 million dollars is expected during the twelve months ending June 30, 1936.

The Treasury Officials declined to say whether this meant a big curtailment of silver purchase programme and also refused to see any relationship between the estimated smaller seigniorage and reports from Shanghai that negotiations are going on with a view to paying special heed to China's situation by developing the silver purchase programme.—Reuter's Speial.

Japan Turns Down French Naval Proposals

TOKIO, Jan. 7.

When the French Ambassador presented the French Note Mr. Hirota replied that Japan disagreed to the participation of any but the original signatories to the Washington Treaty.—Reuter.

Medicative Properties Of Snake Venom

RECOGNISED IN AYURVEDIC SYSTEM

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Wagle's letter.

I am glad that an opportunity has been provided for discussing a subject which has hitherto been neglected by modern scientists and Allopathic practitioners.

If the querist presumes that the Ayurvedic system of medicine never recognised the great utility of snake venom or "Sarap Visha" as it is known in Sanskrit, I am of opinion that this presumption is not quite correct.

In fact the author of "The Indian Materia Medica with Ayurvedic remedies" opines that "snake venom has been used in cases of collapse stage of fever, cholera and many other complaints from times immemorial". Unfortunately the epic works of 'Susruta," "Bhaishajya" and "Ratnavali Sarakhmudi" have been shrouded in mystery as I have already said and if these be intelligently translated, I am sure they will prove to be of benefit not only to the laity but to modern scientists as well. I am confident that the belief that science of healing was originally conceived and developed in this country, is right.

For the Querist's information I may further state that the medicative properties of snake venom have been clearly described in "Rasha Granthas". As the prescriptions are numerous. I have singled out only a few of them which appear to be quite interesting and which have been translated by one Mr. Nadkarni:—

Suchikabharna Rasha"—i.e. pills in prescribed quantities prepared from mercury, sulphur, oxide of lead, aconite and bile of (1) Rohu fish, or (2) wild boar, or (3) peacock or (4) buffalo, blended together would cure liver complaints.

"Brihat Rasha"—i.e. pills made from above preparation with the addition of cocoanut water would mitigate cholera or choleraic diarrhoea.

"Ardhanriswar Rasha"—Here roots of aconite, sulpher and borax in certain quantities be first blended. The ingredients are then to be stuffed in the mouth of a black cobra, with its head severed from the body and its mouth sealed up with clay and covered with salt. The reptile's head is to be placed in an earthen vessel which is to be heated for at least 12 hours. The whole substance is to be saturated and to be used as snuff in cases of certain types of fever.

Before closing this absorbing topic, I may draw Mr. Wagle's attention to the actual treatment carried out by a leading Ayurvedic practioner of Calcutta who thus remarked about his empirical experiments: 'Snake venom is a powerful stimulation if administered through the mouth. I have shown Major Gibbons the beneficial effects of snake venom treatment in any bad case of plague, Nritilal Mookerji the Resident Medical Officer of Cambell Hospital would not have recovered if snake venom pills were not administered to him in heroic dozes. Many men are living to-day who have recovered from plague after administration of snake venom pills."—Yours, etc.,

RUSTOM DADACHANJI.

Study Of German In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Prof. J. G. Robertson, Professor of German language and literature in the University of London, wrote to the undersigned in one of his letters in 1929: "Thank you for sending me your two little books on German Grammar. I am glad to see you are keeping the banner of German studies flying in India. I am sure the books will serve admirably as an introduction to the language for Indian students." Prof. Robertson's students all over the world remember him as a great teacher and a sincere friend. His death in 1933 was a loss not only to the University of London, where he did splendid work for the Department of German Studies, but to all his friends in different parts of the world.

That Prof. Robertson inspired admiration, enthusiasm and love for German language and literature is quite clear from the attitude not only of the present writer but that of his friends in other Universities. It may interest the readers to know that in London there is a society called the English Goethe Society, (3 Steel's Road, London, N.W. 3), which was founded in 1886, for the purpose of promoting the study of Goethe's work and thought. In 1891 the scope of the Society was extended, so that, while always keeping Goethe as the central figure, the attention of members might also be directed to other fields of German literature. The annual subscription of the Society is only 10 sh. and 6d. The Publications of the Society are very interesting. Dr. G. P. Gooch, the famous historian, is now the President of the English Goethe Society. The Libraries of many British Universities, American Universities, Public Libraries of Manchester, Liverpool, Pekin, Melbourne, Dublin, some towns of Germany are members of the English Goethe Society. We hope that the Libraries of Indian Universities and also Public Libraries of India will become members of the English Goethe Society. The publications of the Society this year contain articles on Goethe and Winckiemann; Goethe and Wordsworth; Coleridge and his German contemporaries, etc.

In England, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, China, etc., they realise the importance of German language and literature. Let us hope that in India also people will take more interest in German language and literature. We must make a beginning in the high schools. A special German course is organised for the high school teachers. We hope they will take advantage of it. The course will begin from Wednesday, January 2, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in (Ram Mohan English School, above Bhagwat's Khanaval, Girgaum Back Road).—Yours, etc.,

G. M. JADHAV.

December 25.

Mr. K. S. R. Iyer's Candidature

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems the appeal made by Mr. Prabhu through your columns to the South Indian Community for rising above petty provincialism has provoked "A South Indian" to an undignified retort. Not that I am holding a brief on Mr. Prabhu's behalf—as a matter of fact, I do not even know that gentleman personally—but I think what he expressed afford absolutely no ground for retaliatory fulminations.

I may remind my friend "A South Indian" of the recent Assembly elections. So many stalwarts outside the Congress fold who arrayed themselves against its nominees were thrown overboard simply because personalities did not count in the affair. Organisation and party programme won the field in a phenomenal degree. Similarly, nobody disputes the nationalism of Mr. Iyer, but people are asked to vote for incessant service and sacrifice.

In this connection, it would have been far better if the Congress had decided to contest the municipal elections. The plea that communalism may be a factor to be reckoned with is no argument to shelve its duty of eradicating the evil. The presence of sectarianism itself would have been a sufficient cause for the Congress to come out in the open and so it should have fought the demon tooth and nail, taking the splendid opportunity proffered by the municipal elections. One only feels sorry that it did not do so.

Therefore, it is incumbent on the ratepayers to vote for a definite programme of action contemplated by the Congress Socialist Party. Why not give a chance to young enthusiasts who have already proved their mettle and who claim for increased opportunities of service?—Yours, etc.,

"AN INDIAN."

An Appeal To Voters

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has done well in issuing a statement to the Press, as to what the Municipal corporators, belonging to the Congress Party will endeavour to do, if they are returned in the ensuing elections in an overwhelming majority. The programme placed before the public of Bombay by the B.P.C.C. deserves commendation and universal support. It will surely make Bombay, the "urbs prima in Indis," a model city in the East.

The election propaganda has been carried on briskly during the last few days. The supporters of the candidates are canvassing votes by going from door to door. In the absence of the Congress nominees an advantage is thus taken by communalists and pseudo-Congressmen, who now style themselves as benefactors of the voters. The voters before giving any votes should weigh the merits of such candidates by taking a brief retrospect of their past records. Many a promise is often given by a candidate before he is elected and the betrayed voters are made to swallow a bitter pill later.

There are in the new list of the candidates some Corporators to whom till the other day the Corporation meetings were anathema. They have again now come forward to contest elections, as full-fledged Corporators. Is it not then the duty of voters, who really desire that their City Corporation should be remodelled on the strictly democratic principles, to return only those candidates, who will, to a letter, follow the programme chalked out by the B.P.C.C.?—Yours etc.,

B. D. WAGH.

Mandvi Post Office

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently the Director-General of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department was seen to open the new post office named as the Mandvi P. O. And now we see that the Umarkhadi Post and Telegraph office has disappeared. On inquiries, it is learnt that the telegraph strength of the old Umarkhadi office has, since 1st January 1935, been absorbed in the Mandvi Post Office. It is also believed that this is the step in the direction of economy. Well and good. But, it is also a fact that the other post and telegraph offices in the town are known by the name of the road where they are situated, such as the post office situated at Kalbadevi is known by that name. That office is now on a firm foundation and the method of working of both the Postal and Telegraph staff is O. K. In the case of the Mandvi Post Office, however, the position is not so. In the first place it is situated in the Bhendy Bazar locality and near Mahomedali Road. Instead of bearing the name 'Bhendy Bazar,' which was the 'familiar name, Mandvi P. O. has been selected for some sort of angelic beauty or even other reason perhaps, Mandvi, to the residents of Bombay, sounds something like the Cutch Mandvi in Bhuj district —i.e. outside Bombay, whereas Bhendy Bazar is known to almost 100 per cent of the populace. Besides, the defunct departmental telegraph office was also named 'Bhendy Bazar' and is well-known to even Delhi boss. In my mind, it is but natural that important post offices should be called by the common names easily understood and located by the public at large and not have a far-fetched name out of Arabia or Egypt altogether. In other words, the names of the post offices should not be imported and therefore, I hope, the Delhi Boss will see that the name 'Bhendy Bazar' is inserted instead of the Mandvi Post Office.—Yours, etc.

M. A. WRITER.

Dated Jan. 3.

GUJERAT STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 8.)

appealed to the people to launch agitation for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of citizenship—the rights of free speech, of organisation, of the Press and of association. It has formulated some of the most urgent immediate demands of the States' people like the establishment of municipalities and local boards, the introduction of free and compulsory education, the establishment of independent judiciary, equitable standard of taxation, abolition of forced labour, the introduction of land revenue codes and factory legislation in the interest of industrial labour. The conference has drawn up an elaborate programme of constructive work to be done in the States e.g. the formations of Prajamandals, the organisations of workers and peasants on economic demands. The conference has protested against repressive measures taken in Baroda against labour. It shall be now for the States' people's workers of Baroda and Rajpipla, of Cambay and Balasinore, of Mahikantha and Rewakantha States, of Radhanpur, Dharampur, Wansda and Sachin to bestir themselves and start powerful agitation.

Common Struggle.

A word to the British Indian workers. We are striving for independence for the whole of India with its 35 millions. We do not recognise the artificial distinctions of British India and Indian India. Let us not forget the reactionary role played by the Princes and their representatives in the Round Table Conferences. Let us realise that the struggles of the States' people for their human rights is just an integral part of the great nationalist struggle. It shall be the work of the Indian National Congress, actively to participate in the struggles of the millions in the States. The attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the problems of the States' people will not do. Let us broaden the basis of our movement by bringing in all sections of our country viz., the workers, the peasants and the States' people. We shall only weaken our struggle by losing the sympathy and support of any one of these.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buck, arrived in Bombay by the Italian boat on Monday. They will film some Indian pictures.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Machinery To Co-ordinate Activities Of Academies

CALCUTTA, January 7.

"When in 1933 a proposal was mooted to found an Indian Academy of Science, some of us overlooked the fact that there were already two academies in existence—one the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the other, the United Provinces Academy o. Sciences. The proposal, therefore, to found a third Academy of Sciences, which was entrusted to a Committee appointed by the Indian Science Congress logically meant either the creation of a fresh body in another part of India or of a body to coordinate the already existing ones. Had our friends in Bangalore then boldly said that they needed a Society of Academy status with Headquarters in Bangalore, the confusion that has arisen in scientific circles during the past year would have been avoided

Object as we may to the manner in which our Bangalore friends cut adrift and abruptly started a new Academy, their action has at least had the merit of revealing logic of the situation so that we can appropriately end by welcoming the Indian Academy of Sciences founded at Bangalore. But it cannot be gainsaid that we need a co-ordinating body and that is why it is necessary to found a National Institute of Science of India. Obviously this co-ordinating body should not compete with Academies in different parts of India in such a way as to harm them."

This message was delivered this afternoon by Dr. L. L. Fermor in the course of his inaugural address to the National Institute of Sciences of India which was declared open to-day by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. —United Press.

RELIEF TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

C. P. Govt. Measure On Their Debts

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

The C. P. Government will introduce at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council two new Bills viz. the C. P. Debt Conciliation Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1935 and the C. P. Adjustment and Liquidation of Industrial Workers' Debt Bill No. 2 of 1935.

The former Bill is intended to remedy certain defects in the C. P. Debt Conciliation Act and the second has been framed in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour.

The Bill is an enabling measure and the relief it contemplates is restricted to industrial workers whose average monthly income does not exceed Rs. 60.—United Press.

JOSHI MAKES ROOM FOR MEHTA

Indian Rly. Workers And Hours Convention

BOMBAY, January 7.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has been invited by the Governing Body of International Labour Conference to attend the next meeting of the Governing Body in Geneva on January 29.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who is a permanent member of the Governing Body offered to make room for Mr. Mehta as the meeting is going to discuss the question raised by Mr. Mehta the plenary session of the International Labour Conference held in June last regarding default of the Government of India in enforcing the convention of hours of work on the Indian Railways.

Mr. Mehta is sailing on Thursday next.—United Press.

PRAJA MANDAL'S ADDRESS TO SARDAR

Appeals For Help To Gujerat Peasants

BARODA, Jan. 7

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a mass meeting yesterday, at which he was presented with an address by the Praja Mandal, Baroda.

'Inter alia', the Sardar made a fervent appeal to the audience to help the cultivators of Gujerat who he said had made signal sacrifices during the last Satyagraha. He made a long speech touching the political situation and the relation of the Congress to Indian State problems.

Sardar Patel then left by the Delhi Express but Mr. Manilal Kothari continued the meeting and collected funds.

Printed pamphlets signed by one Ramesh Mehta were distributed at the place of meeting. The pamphlets condemned Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's policy and mission branding him as a supporter of the capitalists, and asking him to go away.—A. P.

Governor Inaugurates National Institute Of Science

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Inaugurating the first session of the National Institute of Sciences of India this afternoon at the Senate House the Governor of Bengal traced the sequence of events beginning with the establishment of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which, he said was the first step, to-day's event being the fourth, in the progressive organisation of modern Science in India. The other two steps were the establishment of Universities and the first Science Congress in 1914.

Wishing success to the Institute the Governor said: "I can see no limit to the field of usefulness which this new Institute can cultivate, for its purpose is to coordinate the work of such academic bodies as have already been created in various parts of India and are created in future".—A. P.

JADABPUR T. B. HOSPITAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The authorities of the Jadabpur Tuberculosis Hospital acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:—

(1)	Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon	Rs. 200
(2)	Mr. S. C. Sanyal, Calcutta	Rs. 1,000
(3)	Mr. A. C. Maitra of Godda, Santal Parganas	Rs. 100
(4)	Mrs. Ray (Mother of Dr. K. S. Ray)	Rs. 100

—A.P.

Through Political Freedom To Economic Emancipation

INDIA MUST DECIDE FOR HERSELF, SAYS DR. ROYDEN

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

Doctor Miss Royden speaking at a public meeting at New Delhi Young Men's Christian Association appealed for Indo-British co-operation, although she admitted that it was fantastic for her to suggest to India as to whether she would like to remain inside the British Commonwealth of Nations or go outside it.

FOR SELF-DETERMINATION.

It was India's business and she must decide for herself. On behalf of the majority of British women, she expressed her conviction that the destinies of India and England were closely connected and India, the land of great spiritual power, embodied in Mahatma Gandhiji had a distinct message to give to the world, which it needed most at the present moment.

Speaking about her experience in Karachi Women's Conference she said that Indian women had many problems to tackle on social and economic life and otherwise, but before all, the political question must be straightened out because their place in India's political scheme would ultimately determine their ability to achieve social and economic emancipation.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, who will preside over the Great International Women's gathering at Istamboul in Turkey next year gave a graphic account of the achievements of Women's organisations in other countries and looked forward to receiving Indian Women's contingent who would deliver a message of sisterhood of the world's women.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided, extended a welcome to the great carriers of international peace and goodwill on behalf of the citizens of Delhi hallowed by the memory of Razia, Jahanara, Roshanara and Nuriehan.—United Press.

SHELVING OF WASHINGTON CONVENTION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Will Present Indian Railwaymen's Case At Geneva

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

"I frankly admit that the Congress has carried the day in the country and I wish and hope that the Congress will also carry the day in the Assembly in securing the rejection of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report," declared Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta speaking at a dinner given in his honour by his friends and admirers and fellow workers of the labour movement, on the eve of his departure to Geneva to attend the meeting of the International Labour Conference to be held on January, 29.

Mr. Mehta added: "I only deplore that the Congress has acquiesced in the Communal Award and I wish the Congress will pursue a bolder national policy instead of placating communalists. However, though my difference with the Congress over the Communal Award continues I wish the Congress greater and greater success."

WORKING HOURS CONVENTION

Dealing with the immediate object in visiting Europe, he said that it was to argue before the Governing body of the International Labour Conference the case of 3,50,000 Indian Railway workers who are being denied the benefits of the Washington Convention about hours of work which has been ratified by the Government of India as early as 1931 but which they failed to apply to workers in Railways which are not managed by the State. The question would come for disposal at the meeting on January, 29. The Government of India was already represented by Sir B. N. Mitra.

Mr. Jamnadas stated that the second object of his visit was to seek the co-operation of the British Trade Union Congress and Labour Party in England to get certain amendments to the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report when it comes in the form of a Bill before the House of Commons.

FUNDAMENTALLY OBJECTIONABLE.

Mr. Mehta added that though he was conscious that even if some amendments were accepted the proposals of the Joint Committee must remain objectionable on fundamental grounds and that amendments here and there could not make the Report acceptable to the working class.

In conclusion, Mr. Mehta thanked his friends for the generous manifestation of kindness and good-will.

Mr. B. G Horniman, who presided, mentioned the services rendered by Mr. Mehta in the cause of the country in general and workers in particular and said that Mr. Mehta remained an outstanding figure in our public life. He added that Mr. Mehta's courage and independence of thought even to the extent of undergoing sacrifices were admirable and wished Mr. Mehta every success in his mission to vindicate the workers' cause.

Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Bakhale and D. V. Gokhale of Poona joined in wishing Mr. Mehta 'Bon-voyage.' —United Press.

LATE MR. ABHYANKAR

Dadar Citizens' Condolence

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, Dadar, a public meeting was held at Dhuru Hall on Saturday night to express its profound sorrow at the untimely death of the late Br. M. V. Abhyankar when Sjt. Ishwarbhai Patel presided.

Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande and S. K. Patil paying glowing tributes to the sterling qualities of the dead 'Narkesari' of Nagpur, exhorted the audience to emulate the example of the deceased and fight untirelingly for the freedom of the country as he did.

Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar moved a condolence resolution on behalf of the citizens of Dadar which was seconded by Sjt. V. R. Dighe and passed unanimously all standing.

Mrs. Saraswatibai Joshi, the sister of the late Br. Abhyankar while speaking next, was moved into tears and had to sit down.

The meeting then terminated.

Thana Representatives On M. P. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 7.

Eight Congress workers of the Thana district have been returned unopposed to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. Out of eleven nomination papers received one was declared invalid, while Messrs. D. M. Damle and G. L. Joshi withdrew their candidature to facilitate the unopposed return of the following candidates:—

Messrs. V. V. Dandekar, M. J. Sankhe, Krishnaji Mahadev Samant, Parshuram Sakharam Bhagwat, Shridhar V. Dhamankar, Khanderao T. Sule, Kanaiyalal C. Shah and Dr. G. V. Dandekar.

INDIAN LABOUR IN BURMA

Press Employees' Conference To Discuss Problem

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour Leader, arrived in Calcutta to-day "en route" to Burma. He will meet the press employees this evening at Albert Hall and discuss the labour problem in light of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report.

He leaves for Burma to-morrow where he will be presiding over the Labour Conference to discuss the problems of Indian labourers in Burma due to the separation question.—United Press.

A TIP TO
CATARRH SUFFERERS!

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"Pagan" Movement In Germany

Not Christian But Not Anti-Religious, It Counts Over Two Million Members To-day

What is popularly known as the "Pagan Movement" or the "Third Confession" in Germany is not anti-religious. It is in many respects deeply religious, but it is not Christian, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

What is popularly known as the "Pagan Movement" or the "Third Confession" in Germany is not anti religious. It is in many respects deeply religious, but it is not Christian.

There will be found in German neo-paganism nothing corresponding to the anti-religious State campaign of Soviet Russia. Militant atheism is not a phenomenon of Nazi Germany. Open, frontal attacks on Christianity are not made by the neo-pagans: some of their leaders would even deny that there were any flanking operations. But this would not be the view of the Christian churches.

The conception of freedom prevailing in Germany at the present time has little in common with civil liberty as understood in democratic countries, but the Nazi State does proclaim that freedom of religious conscience is guaranteed. This claim, of course, requires more than a little qualification, at least in the manner of its execution, but it can be better substantiated than some others made by the Nazi State. The neo-pagan cults, which reject the Christian doctrines of original sin, salvation, resurrection, and the life hereafter, are therefore permitted in Germany. It would be said, as are other religious beliefs.

INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS

Moreover, members of the Government and men high in the counsels of Herr Hitler (which is much the same thing), like Herr Darre, the Minister of Agriculture, and Herr Rosenberg, the head of the Nazi party Department of Foreign Affairs and supreme educator of the Hitler Youth, incline to the teachings of the neo-pagan movement. Other people holding pagan beliefs who are less prominent but whose influence is considerable include Herr Baldur von Schirach, the Reich Hitler Youth leader, and Dr. von Leers, the political education leader of the Nazi Students' Association.

Latterly the Government have taken action against a section of the neo-pagans, but more on political than religious grounds. A restraint has also been put on anti-Christian activities in the Hitler Youth itself. General Goring, the Prussian Premier, recently banned the "Association of German Free Religious Communities," a body which, founded in 1859, became affiliated to the "German Free-thinkers' Association" in 1845 and was loosely connected with the leading German neo-pagan organisation though not formally united to it. General Goring found that former Communists, and Socialists were using it as a cloak for political activities against the Nazi Third Reich. The Hitler Youth have received instructions to maintain an attitude of neutrality in religious matters. Activities within the movement in support of the neo-pagan movement have been forbidden, and any member hindering divine service is to be punished. It is probable that the orders to the Hitler Youth have been given in an attempt to conciliate Catholic opinion, especially in view of the latest developments in the Saar, where a "Christian Front" party has been formed in reaction against Nazism and may vote for the "status quo." Whether the effect of the order will last beyond the plebiscite date is doubted by many people.

The pagan groups are believed to have a membership of between 2,000,0000 and 3,000,000. The influential character of its support, however, gives the neo-pagan movement an importance which is not to be measured by the relative smallness of the numbers of its adherents. In addition, it may be said that the movement (or sections of it) comes nearer to the Protestant Church in Germany than would seem possible when doctrines are concerned which are opposed to Chritianity and are condemned as such by both the Protestant and Catholic Churches. The link in this sense between neo-paganism and the Evangelical Churches is the German Christian movement. Like the Nazi party in the temporal sphere, the German Christian movement, its expression in things spiritual, contains (or contained for the movement appears to be disintegrating and it is not certain where its component groups now stand) elements of various shades of belief, from "popular" Christians to reformists of heretical and paganistic hue.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN GROUPS

The chief neo-pagan organisation is the German Faith movement, which is not to be confused with the German Christian movement, the fringes of whose extreme wings brush the paganistic movement. The German Christians consist of several groups. The main body are the "moderates," who are under the leadership of Dr. Kinder, the movement's nominal national leader. There is a Right wing of German Christians who, alarmed by the heresies of the Left, are tending to return to the othodox Evangelicals as represented by the so-called opposition clergy of the newly formed free Confessional Church. On the Left of the German Christian groups is the former Bishop Hossenfelder and his following, who are now in disagreement with their former patron the Primate, Dr. Muller. There are, in addition, two other Leftwing groups. First, the Radical German Christians of Thuringia, whose aim is a National Church standing above all confessions. They have adherents also in the Rhineland standing for the same object. Secondly, there is the extreme radical group of Dr. Krause, whose speech in the Berlin Sports Palace, with its heresies of an heroic Aryan Christ and repudiation of the Old Testament, led to his disavowal by the Primate. The National Church group and the Krause group overlap, as it were, the neo-pagan movement in so far as it is extremely doubtful whether they can be regarded as Christians.

THE FAITH MOVEMENT

The German Faith movement (or neo-pagans proper) is itself composed of a number of groups and associations, some of whom are Free-thinkers and agnostics of a serious intellectual kind and many of whom are inclined to beliefs of a metaphysical, mystical, or religious character. Its most distinguished leader is Professor Hauer, the Tubingen theologian and research worker in the field of Indian religious thought and literature. Professor Hauer is a man of high character who is respected by those who disagree with him, a category which includes many ministers of the Christian Church, to which he once belonged. A stonemason in his youth, he became a missionary in India, studied at Oxford as well as at the University of Tubingen, became a minister, and travelled in Egypt and Palestine, where he did research work.

Among other academic people prominent in the movement are Professor Bergmann and Professor Wirth, well-known in the field of Germanic pre-history research, and Professor Gunther an authority in the special German study of racial science. Of the leading figures in the movement perhaps Count Reventlow, who is a man of ability, honest character, and much courage (which has been shown in his criticisms of features of the Nazi regime), is best known abroad.

Next in importance is the Nordic movement of Dr. Kummer. The Aryan Faith movement of Dr. Mathilde Ludendorff, the wife of General Ludendorff, is also a movement of considerable size and influence. Another ancillary body is the German People's Church, founded by Dr. Dinter. The sign of the German People's Church is a Latin cross with a form of swastika let into the joining. Its object is the "perfection of the Reformation through the restoration of the pure doctrine of heroic Aryan salvation freed from all Jewish and Jewish-Christian falsifications". The neo-pagan movement has a considerable press. The chief organ, for example of the German Faith movement, the "Reichswart," has a circulation of 23,000, and Dr. Mathilde Ludendorff's magazine "At the Holy Spring of German Strength" a circulation of 34,000.

These sects are profoundly earnest. A meeting of the German Faith movement conducted by Count Reventlow is often rather like a crowded university seminar in the philosophy of religion, except that it is graver, the students more adult, the lecturer wears no robe, and his answers to the inquiring are made with rather less authority of manner than is employed by some college mentors. Few things could be farther removed either from the "joyous paganism" of the sophisticated or the militant atheism of the Hyde Park orator than the gatherings of the adherents of the German Faith movement.

"STATE THE TERMS"

America And The League

Under the caption "State the Terms," Clark M. Eichelberger states in the League of Nations Chronicle:—

"The movement to urge the American Government to 'state the terms' under which the United States should join the League of Nations reached its climax Wednesday, November 7, at a meeting of the Academy of Political Science. Raymond B. Fosdick, James T. Shotwell and Newton D. Baker delivered a united appeal for the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations."

Raymond B. Fosdick, delivering the first address of the afternoon, said:

"The dangers which the world faces to-day are too real and immediate, and our stake in the issue of peace or war is too great to justify our remaining outside the League....In view of their impending catastrophe, the administration should say to the people: 'Posterity will never forgive us if we fail to take any step that might save the world from the horrors of another war.'

I believe the response to such leadership in Washington would be instantaneous, enthusiastic and overwhelming."

He was followed by Professor James T. Shotwell, who discussed the evolution of world thinking on the subject of guarantees for security, and outlines his thesis of the gradation of responsibilities. Professor Shotwell concluded:

"The Covenant would contain obligations universal to all nations. Nations with local problems would take more specific obligations of peace enforcement through pacts of mutual assistance. According to this scheme the Covenant of the League would be shown of most, if not all of the obstacles, which have hitherto prevented American participation, and I believe the American people would favor entrance into such a league."

At the great banquet on the evening of November 7 Newton D. Baker, emphasizing that "we live to-day in a world that is at the mercy of incident," called upon the United States to join the League, if not unreservedly at first, then at least to the extent of having a representative who would sit in and have the power to vote when any proposal was made which might appear to threaten the peace of the world.

Citing the returns so far received from the Massachusetts referendum on the League of Nations, where a referendum held in the territory comprising 23 per cent. of the population of the state and where the League of Nations carried by 62.3 per cent. of the vote, Mr. Baker remarked that the nation finally realizes that foreign affairs are neither Democratic or Republican but national problems, and, "the League of Nations is the answer."

STRONG BACKING FOR MOVE.

These addresses following immediately after the Massachusetts referendum were the culmination of nation-wide expression of opinion that the time has come to formulate the terms, the American terms, on which the United States should join the League of Nations. Speaking of the campaign now under way Mr. Fosdick concluded:

"The Colleges and universities are behind us, the women's organizations are behind us, the churches are behind us, and the peace groups everywhere are behind us. The movement is its way. We are serving a cause that is not to be put down—and we do not intend to stop fighting until the objective is won.

This movement is the fruit of some logical conclusions which the American people have formulated. World Co-operation is the only alternative to a return to 1914 where, as Mr. Baker says, we are at the mercy of an incident. If sixty nations have joined the League; if events have demonstrated that the United States needs the League and the League needs it, the perfectly simple thing is for the American people to direct the Government to formulate terms on which the United States could have the full benefit of membership in the League and give the League benefit of full participation on the part of the United States. The appeal is so logical and so necessary for American interests that only the most prejudiced person is not responding to it.

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ADVANCE EDUCATION

Central Bureau To Co-ordinate Provincial Policies

NEW DELHI, Jan 7

The "United Press" understands that the Finance Department has sanctioned the expenditure involved in the proposal to establish a Central Advisory Bureau of Education which will be a permanent organisation to render such help and advice to the provinces as they may seek to maintain a sort of co-ordination in the educational policies of the different provincial Governments.

The proposal, it will be remembered, is a long-standing one, and the Finance Department under the regime of Sir George Schuster continually put it off for "want of sufficient funds." It is stated that Sir James Grigg has taken a personal interest in the scheme, and sanctioned the expenditure as he has been convinced of the utility of a bureau as is contemplated.

It is understood that the matter has been referred back to the Department of Education, Health and Lands which has been asked to prepare the scheme in its detail, as the final sanction of the expenditure will depend on how the scheme is framed and what amount of expenditure it will entail.

At the present moment the Finance Department stands committed only to the principle of the proposal. After it is sent back by the Education Department, the scheme will go to the Standing Finance Committee of the New Assembly for approval and sanction.—United Press.

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an appreciation of such projects.

And what of America's contribution to world recovery? Is there to be any return of stable World Exchanges? Will there be any solution of the problem of International Investment of Capital, and revival of international trade? American mail papers mention the demand of the Secretary of the Navy in his annual Report for an American Navy which shall be "second to none." Japanese diplomats are reported, in the same sources, to be playing off America against Britain, in the matter of a recognition of Manchukuo. If America will not recognise, Britain will; and then all the advantages and concessions will go to Britain. Will they succeed in their endeavours, and so deal a back-handed blow to the League of Nations? Singapore,—a British Naval centre,—is regulating against the visits of foreign soldiers, sailors or members of other armed forces. Why this, —all of a sudden? The prospects of World Peace in 1935 may be improving, thanks to some of the events here recorded: but the basis still remains very shaky, and the balance of probabilities very delicate.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

(Continued from Page 6).

Roosevelt Administration to tackle the question of Social Insurance and Unemployment Relief. A gigantic programme of Relief works, absorbing 3-1/2 million unemployed of to-day,—and costing some 4,000 million dollars,—is to be undertaken as a State enterprise. 1-1/2 million of the present 5 million unemployed will, however, still continue to be relieved as at present. A scheme of Old Age Pensions, and Industrial Insurance,—conspicuous to-day, by its absence in this most advanced of modern civilised countries,—is also to be incorporated in the same programme. America is thus making a New Deal in right earnest; and the very basis of American individualism may be cut away, if these schemes materialise as they are conceived and planned. We must, however, wait for more explicit and detailed reports before attempting

The Yeotmal District Conference was held yesterday at Pusad Mr. V. K. Soman of Mehkar, presiding. Resolutions were passed condemning the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report and blaming the C. P. Government for having suspended the rules regarding automatic suspension of Agricultural Taccavi Loans in times when Government dues are suspended or remitted.

Prof. Piccard To Climb Skies Again

Noted Scientist Will Risk Life To Probe Life's Secrets

Professor Piccard, who, four years ago, was the first man to take a balloon into the stratosphere, is to make an attempt to go higher than ever, says the "Sunday Express."

His aim is to climb twenty miles above the earth. To reach this height the largest balloon ever built will be constructed. It will be a flying laboratory.

Shy, studious, fifty-year-old Piccard, from Brussels University, wants to solve the problems science has found in the stratosphere.

He hopes to unravel the mysteries of the cosmic rays which come to the earth from outer space.

Leading scientists think that these rays might hold the secret of the origin of life.

Another belief is that the key to the source of energy—light, heat, electricity—might be found in the stratosphere.

Piccard means to try.

On his first flight Piccard attained a height of ten miles. He considered that at this height all the problems could be solved. Instead he found more problems.

Dark Purple Sky

As Piccard goes up he will see the colour of the sky gradually changing. From pale blue, with the sun drowning the stars and moon, he will watch it change to grey, dark grey, dark blue to a greyish blue.

At twelve miles the sky will be a dark purple colour. The sun will show as a blinding white orb, but the stars and the moon will be as clear as on a frosty winter night.

These colour changes were reported by earlier stratosphere explorers.

After twelve miles—nobody knows.

Looking down from his height of 105,000 feet, Piccard will be the first man to see the earth as it really is—a globe.

The risks of the flight will be tremendous. The cosmic rays may burn the balloon and its occupants. Storms may tear the gondola from the envelope. The cold may freeze them.

The envelope of the balloon will be 210 feet in diameter. When the top of the balloon is 450 feet up, the gondola will still be on the ground. It will hold 300,000 cubic feet of gas.

The total cost will be about £60,000.

DANCING IN EDUCATION

A Vital Form Of Bodily Exercise

Sir George Newman, in his report, as Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for the year 1933 records the steadily improving standard of health among school children in the country combined with a steady advance in what is regarded by the authorities as desirable.

"Perhaps the most important things which a child can receive at school (he says) are a healthy body and understanding, a "health conscience, a clean body, sound nutrition, and physical exercise. There is something amounting to a national minimum in these four matters which this country as a whole has failed to reach" But if the report expresses concern as to the general physical health of the normal child, it can point to a great improvement in the treatment and prevention of actual diseases. It is claimed that owing to the foundation of the School Medical Service there has been a substantial reduction in certain morbid conditions.

The anaemia of girls has almost vanished. Ringworm is steadily disappearing. Blindness is being prevented. The verminous child does not expect admission to school. The malnourished child instead of constituting 10 or 20 per cent of the children now forms about 1 per cent. Heart disease, rickets and tuberculosis have been steadily reduced, and the condition of the teeth is improved. There has been an all-round improvement in the general physique of the children.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

On nursery schools Sir George Newman returns to the attack with a strong recommendation that action should be taken to extend them.

In this sphere there is in existence no means of organising preventive measures for the child comparable to the school medical service for children over five. We still permit the prevalence of defect among the children aged one to five to continue, with the inevitable result that large numbers of them are admitted to school every year requiring immediate medical treatment. It is a wasteful process in money and in disease, both physical and mental.....Speaking generally, it cannot be doubted that these two institutions, the nursery school and the open-air school, so much the products of the School Medical Service, have proved of exceptional value and significance..... These principles are capable of much greater extension and practice than they have hitherto received.

We have devoted much labour time, and public money to the treatment of the defective child. Are we doing all that is practicable for the nutrition, physical education, nature and health of the normal child? I fear we are not. Yet if we are failing to ensure the physical health of the normal child under fourteen years of age, we must not complain or be surprised if such neglect brings with it in later years, a harvest of preventable impairment or incapability of body and mind.

DANCING ADVOCATED.

On this the report stresses the value of outdoor exercises and sport. It regrets that dancing is not more general. "Dancing, however narrowly or widely we regard it, is a vital form of bodily exercise which deserves a place in physical education." It admits that attempts in the past have not been too successful, but suggests that the dances taught have been too formal, and not permitting the children freedom of self-expression. "From the mistakes made we have learnt that the aim must be to teach dancing rather than dances, to evolve rather than to copy."

It is wisdom to learn of others what we can. Nor is there any lack of occasion or material. In Germany the State organises its endeavour to ensure physical exercise among youth; in Italy, ballila movement is designed for the seven-years-old. Czecho-Slovakia preserves and maintains adolescent physique by the Sokol; and in Soviet Russia the State requires compulsory physical culture for all.

The report continued by saying that, though England does none of these things, there are many voluntary ways of taking exercise which young people can pursue. The argument is valid if and when the State can assure itself, first, that the physiological training for all children under 14 years is adequate and sufficient; and, secondly, that after school days the necessary opportunities and facilities are available to an appropriate continuance of such physical culture recreation, and education. Can we truly say these two conditions are fulfilled?

TEACHING OF SEX HYGIENE

The teaching of sex hygiene continues to be a source of divergent views, but the report notes that in Leicestershire the subject has been introduced (for children of eleven and upwards) in selected elementary and secondary schools, apparently with tact and good sense, which has proved acceptable. Sir George Newman adds: "It seems reasonable that at the present day some appropriate instruction and guidance on this subject should be provided before children leave School either as part of elementary biology or hygiene, or otherwise..... It is obvious that in a general way sex education is best provided by parents, but it is only rarely so provided and not always accurately furnished; nor is such parental tuition always acceptable to the child or young adolescent." He urges that the head of every senior school should give full and careful consideration to this subject and adopt the method most suitable to the occasion It is, he concludes, not a subject "which should any longer be evaded, ignored, or neglected."

PAUL ROBESON TO QUIT ENGLAND

Mr. Paul Robeson, the coloured actor and singer, told the League of Coloured People in London in mail week that he was leaving England.

"I refuse to live under the Sword of Damocles all my life," he said. "I want to be where I can be an African, not have to be 'Mr Paul Robeson' every hour of the day. Africa is the place to go to.

"My own father, my own brother, cannot go where I go. They cannot come in behind me. I do not want that sort of thing."

DIED IN HARNESS

Tributes To Late Mr. Abhyankar

"The Late Mr. Abhyankar earned a name for himself not only by his fight for the cause of the country, but by his unquestioned obedience to the Congress, and his sincere efforts to enhance the prestige of the Congress," observed Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, member of the Congress Working Committee, paying a tribute to the departed leader, at a meeting held at Dhuru Hall, on Saturday.

Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel who presided said that the patriotism of late Mr. Abhyankar was unrivalled and his services to the country were valuable. He fought the elections on behalf of the Congress, despite his illness and he almost died in harness.

SACRIFICES RECALLED.

Mr. S. K Patil, said that Mr. Abhyankar was a thoroughly disciplined soldier who never questioned but always obeyed the mandate of the Congress. His sacrifices during the last fourteen years, after he relinquished his lucrative practice at the Nagpur bar, were vast. His perseverance, his sacrifices, his loyalty to the Congress, his sense of discipline and his intense desire for freedom, entitled him to hold the foremost place in the Maharashtra province and he truly upheld the traditions of his province.

LOKAMANYA DAYS.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande recalled the Indian politics in 1909, when the Indian National Congress was considered to be rather behind times, and Lokmanya Tilak and others came out of the Congress. He pointed out how Mr. Abhyankar carried on his work along with Mr. Tilak, and they later realised that the only suitable course open to them was to capture the Congress and maintain its prestige and reputation by giving a proper lead to the country. In those days, there was also a Democratic Congress Farty, but Mr. Abhyankar being a true follower of the National Congress, decided that the solidarity of the Congress must be maintained at all costs, and so refused to be a party to any other organisation.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mrs. Santabai Vengsarkar moved the resolution, "this public meeting of the residents of Dadar expresses its profound sorrow at the untimely death of the late Sjt. M. V. Abhyankar. In him the country has lost a selfless and brave patriot. This meeting sends its sincere condolences to Mrs. Abhyankar and the family in their bereavement."

The resolution seconded by Mr. Dighe was carried unanimously all standing.

FRENCH ARMAMENT FIRMS

M. Pierre Cot Urges Inquiry

It is an open secret that numerous French newspapers are under the influence of the armaments firms. A striking example of this influence is provided by the failure of several of the leading Paris papers even to mention ... Pierre Cot's speech at the Chamber on the private manufacture and sale of armaments writes the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

M. Cot, who quoted extensively from Senator Nye's report, said that the armaments scandal was not confined to the United States but was common to all countries. He hoped that the resolution adopted by the Disarmament Conference on June 28, 1934, on the private manufacture and sale of armaments would be given practical application at Geneva. In the meantime, he said, there was no reason why France should not deal with the problem within national limits.

He maintained that the cost of armaments produced by State arsenals was much lower than the price paid by the State to private manufacturers. In England, he said, a State-manufactured rifle cost £3 3s. and a privately manufactured rifle £4 3s. The same, he said, must be tru in France. He therefore urged the Government to make a detailed inquiry into the finances of the French armaments firms. If they found that they were not as bad as their foreign colleagues so much the better; but he did not believe that they would

That was why he was urging the Government to prepare a plan for the progressive nationalisation of the war industries. It was sufficient, to begin with, to nationalise the basic war industries—those producing guns, rifles, machine-guns, and gas masks. Failing that, the Government should at least put them under the strictest control—control in the commercial sense of the word.

M. Flandin, who answered M. Cot, was rather evasive on most of the points that the former Minister of Air had raised at Geneva in January. He said that the French Government would do its best to secure the adoption of the international agreement for the control and licensing of the manufacture and sale of armaments.

As regards the nationalisation of the war industries within France, M. Flandin said that he did not think it practicable.

In spite of this rather negative attitude on the part of the Government, there can be no doubt that M. Pierre Cot's speech expressed the feelings of an important section of French public opinion.

A verdict of accidental death due to his having been knocked down by a block of wood was recorded by the Coroner today at an inquest held over the body of Khalpa Khatodia (45) a cooli working at a building under construction on the Khetwadi Main Road.

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(2) Do you feel mentally depressed?
(3) Have you lost your appetite and sleep?
(4) Are you tired of taking medicines?
(5) Do you feel difident to do any work?
(6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games?
(7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses?
(8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy?
(9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health?
(10) Do you wish to win all battles of life?

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KERALA CONGRESS SOCIALISTS MEET

Move To Put Up Candidates Of Party For Madras Council

CANNANORE, Jan. 6.

At a meeting of the Kerala Congress Socialist Party held here recently the new draft rules in pursuance of the final programme and constitution of the All-India Party were adopted. Two classes of membership were provided.

A resolution was adopted recommending to the All-India Party to put up candidates for future elections to the Madras Legislative Council with the following programme of work:—

(1) abolition of land revenue and the application of income tax provisions to incomes from lands also.

(2) debt reduction through compulsory conciliation, the Government to take over such amount due from debtors in easy instalment.

(3) land to be given over to the cultivators and

(4) introduction of Legislation fixing the rent and hours of work of agricultural labourers.

The Secretary was authorised to take immediate steps to constitute a Research Bureau.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY VOTING

Bihar Women's Growing Consciousness

PATNA, (By Mail.)

According to the official statistics of the Assemoly election in Bihar 18 per cent. of the women electors exercised their right of vote as against 3 per cent. recorded in the previous election. In the contested constituencies about 65 per cent. of the electorate recorded their votes. In one polling station in Monghyr district all the electors recorded their votes with the exception of women. In several other stations the polling exceeded 90 per cent. of the electorate. It will be recalled that in the previous general elections to the Assembly only 21 or 22 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes.—A. P.

Indo-Burma Conference Nominations

BANGALORE, Jan. 7.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce has nominated Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. G. D. Birla to represent their interests at the forthcoming Indo-Burma Conference at Delhi.—A.P.

PATHAN SNATCHES MONEY-BAG AT STATION

Three Persons Injured In Attempt To Recover It

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

A Pathan made a desperate attempt last night to rob the Station Master of Ellis Bridge Railway Station and injured three persons including a police constable who died in the hospital.

It appears that the Station Master was proceeding to hand a bag containing cash amounting to Rs. 953 to the guard when the train arrived. The Pathan snatched the bag from the Station-master and began to run. A railway pointsman and a railway coolie ran after the Pathan but he injured them with a dagger. A railway police constable who was on duty caught hold of the suspect, but he too met with the same fate. A crowd soon collected on the spot and overpowering him handed him to the Railway authorities The injured were admitted to the hospital where the police constable has since died. —A. P.

Latest Commercial News

RISE OF 9 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Better Spot And Textile Situation

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Technical Situation Sound In Wheat And Linseed

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

On Monday, crossrates developed on easy tendency in the absence of support.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The undertone in the New York cotton market was firm although movements were narrow....The spot and textile situation was better.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED.

London gold was firm but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT AND LINSEED SLIGHTLY BETTER.

Wheat was slightly better and the technical situation was sound, Linseed improved on unfavourable crop report.

JUTE FIRM BUT RUBBER QUIET.

Jute was firm. Tin and rubber were quiet.

POOR ENQUIRY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed improved activity on better demand. Giltedged securities showed lack of interest on poor enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	12.64
To-day's opening	12.61
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	12.73
Difference	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	6.87
To-day's opening	6.85
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 240

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 7.

Cotton was moderately active on some local and foreign buying influenced by better spot and textile situation but operations on the whole were very much restricted by uncertainties with regard to the new crop. Traders are expectantly awaiting the Budget announcement which is expected shortly and pending the clarification of the future Government plans, the market was very narrow although the undertone continued firm.

Trading in May commenced at 12.61 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined on some liquidation and lower Liverpool cables but soon after the market steadied on better enquiry from foreign and local interests with May rising to 12.65. The advance however attracted some speculative selling and the price again eased to 12.63 when movements became very narrow.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.73 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 7.

The following were the opening ranges

March	(12.65/12.64) 12.54/12.54
May	(12.71/12.71) 12.61/12.61
July	(12.76/12.75) 12.65/12.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January	(6.92) 6.90
American March	(6.90) 6.88
Egyptian January	(8.66) 8.62
Egyptian March	(8.65) 8.61

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 7. 10-45 p.m

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 237-8 and Rs. 238-0 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 238-0 with New York futures about unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Have no decided opinion of the market for the near future. No speculation. Market acting disappointingly.

New York: Market affected unfavourably by scattered liquidation and hedge selling of October. To-day's buying was mostly for trade. Majority of traders are awaiting developments in Washington.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Castoreeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/14; Highest Rs. 35/8; Lowest Rs. 34/12; Closing Rs. 35/4.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 43/8; Highest Rs. 45; Closing Rs. 44/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 44/10; Highest Rs. 46/12; Lowest Rs. 44/8; Closing Rs. 46.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 25/10; Highest Rs. 26/3; Closing Rs. 26.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs 26/2; Highest Rs. 26/8; Lowest Rs. 25/14; Closing Rs. 26/4.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	4.92 1/4
To-day's opening	4.91 3/8
To-day's closing	4.91 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	4.92 1/16
To-day's opening	4.92 1/8
To-day's closing	4.91 5/16
Difference	—.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 7.

Previous closing	74.28
To-day's opening	74.28
To-day's closing	74.09
Difference	—.19

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 7.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 1/8 and on selling pressure eased to 4.91 9/16 thereafter declining to 4.91 5/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.91 5/16.

The franc opened at 74.28 and then fell to 74. 09 on the lack of support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.09.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 7.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 11/16d.	24 9/16d.
Forward	24 13/16d.	24 11/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 7.

Gold (£7-1-7 1/2) £7-2-1

BULLION

London, Jan. 7.

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Silver Spot (24 11/16d.) 24 9/16d.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-7 1/2) £7-2-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 7.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 7.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.59 1/4) 5.57 3/4
New York on Bombay	(37.12) 37.12
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92) 0.92
London on Milan	(57.34) 57.15
London on Shanghai	(1-5 1/8) 1-5
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/4, 65/8 and 65/13. There was general lack of interest in the absence of any good news from abroad as a result of which prices showed an inclination to sag under scattered selling and realising. The market further weakened on fears of reduction in the import duty and also due to unfavourable London advices and closed steady at Rs. 64/13, 65/0 and 65/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2, 35/2/9 and 35/4. The market showed better feeling on weakness in sterling which induced considerable buying by banks and local interests. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/3, 35/3/9 and 35/5.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 60 1/4, May 62 1/8 and July 63 7/8. The market was little more active on local buying and covering influenced by better foreign cables but business generally remained on a small scale.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 100 1/2. Prices slightly eased on commission house selling and poor outside demand but the technical situation continues very sound.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 7.

Argentine linseed opened very steady with February at 12.17. Prices firmed up on good speculative buying and shorts covering influenced by unfavourable crop reports with price rising to 12.22 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 7.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 3/4 sellers) £229 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 3/16 sellers Easy.

Electrolytic Copper (£32 to £32 1/4) £32 1/8 to £32 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2

Ceylon higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 3/4 paid and sellers) £17 3/4 sellers.

Dunlop Jan (£20 1/2) £21 sellers

Lightning Jan (£18 1/2 sellers) £19 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 11/16) 6 5/8 paid and buyers

April-June (6 7/8) 6 7/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£13 3/4 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers.

Groundnuts advanced on American and Continental buying.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Jan. 7

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 0 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 1 0
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 3-45 p.m.	7 0 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 7. 10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 3 9
Wheat May	4 12 3
Linseed May	7 0 9

The tone was steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 7

Despite a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures on Saturday, the local market ruled firm to-day on active buying by professional operators. It is believed that Bombay operators, were principal sellers in New York market and covered their sales in the local market. The market opened today at Rs. 240 and advanced to Rs. 241 on active buying. At this level there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 239/12 but there was scattered buying at this level and the market displayed good tone.

Later on the market was easy and Liverpool was quoted 4 points down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 238/8

Oomra D/J Rs. 226/8.

Oomra March Rs. 223

Bengal D/J Rs. 151/4

Bengal March Rs. 153/12

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 7

The local silver market was quiet to-day with scattered liquidation. Local operators are not inclined to have long interest in the market pending developments in America where some announcement regarding silver is expected. The gold market was fairly steady with a limited turnover. The undertone of the market is steady and there is scarcity of offerings.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Silver	65 2 0
First settlement	65 6 0
Second settlement	65 10 0
Ready gold	35 2 6
First Settlement	35 2 9
Second settlement	35 3 0

FRESH BURST OF ACTIVITY ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

EFFECT OF SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION OF FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVERSATIONS

RAPID FLUCTUATIONS IN CROSSRATES

Wall Street Operators Awaiting Budget

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

On the Stock Exchange, fresh burst of activity marked the opening of the new fortnightly account, and with the sentiment assisted by satisfactory conclusion of Franco-Italian conversations, very firm tone prevailed throughout the day. Industrials goldminings, and oils were particularly sought

Active conditions prevailed on foreign exchange market with rates fluctuating fairly rapidly and sterling being offered generally which necessitated the intervention of the exchange fund. Later on the market became very quiet and movements were small.

Wall Street opened steady and though trading expanded, the market awaited the budget.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday Dec. 31 £99 1/4

Tuesday Jan 1 closed

Wednesday, Jan 2 £99 3/4

Thursday Jan 3 £99 3/4

Friday Jan 4 £99 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 7.

Market generally were firm and active. Giltedgeds were quiet but steady. Mining shares and industrials in general were prominent

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£93 1/4) £93

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 1/4) £113 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 7/8) £120 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£109 3/8) £109 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 5/8) £118 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p c Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (5-10 1/2) 5-10 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8

Musical Industries (31-6) 31-6

Princhin Johnson (45-6) 45-6

Imperial Chemical Def (37-9) 37-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (10-3) 10-3

Woolsworth New Ord (114-10 1/2) 114-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£91 1/2) £88 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (52-0) 52-6

University Ordinary (24-3) 24-9

Ford Motors (36-6) 38-4 1/2

Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8

British American Tobacco (128-1 1/2) 128-1 1/2 Ex Div.

Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ord (141-0) 141-6

P and O S N Co Defd (17-9) 17-9

Distillers (94-9) 94-9

Bredrurd Dvers (10-9) 10-9

British Celonese (11-9) 12-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (67-6) 67-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (48-10 1/2) 50-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0

Western Ltd Ordinary (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (24) 24 3/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51 1/2) £51 1/2

L M S Ford (£21) £21

L N E R Defd (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

Southern Dutch (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£136 1/2) £136 1/2

London 'G' Stock (£99) £99

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (262-6) 267-6

Goddar New (185 0) 185-3

Moddar New (75-0) 75-0

Sub Nigel (242-6) 242-6

Spring Mines (173-9) 177-6

Union Corporation (135-9) 141-3

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

INDORE, Jan. 6

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per maund of 6 mds. Bengal

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 21

Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 20

Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18

Gram Rs. 16 17

Tilseed Rs. 46 50

Linseed Bolt Brown Rs. 22 23

Tuar Rs. 15 17

Jawar Rs. 14 16

Bajara Rs. 17 18

Lintal Rs. 16 17

Moog (green) Rs. 18 20

Moog (black) Rs. 12 15

Cottonseed Rs. 12 14

Oil cakes Rs. 14 16

Maka Rs. 5 7

Ajavan Rs. 18 20

Dhana Rs. 24 26

Chilies Rs. 109 134

Ghee Rs. 240 300

Kappas Malwi Rs. 60 64

Kappas Nimadi Rs. 58 63

Kappas Anjad Rs. 62 64

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 109 112

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 100 102

Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs. 249

Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs. 247

Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs 10

Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. 10/8

Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. 7/8

Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. 1/12

Tea rates per lb.

Lipton 10 as. to 1/12

Brook Bond 9 as. to 1/10

Bharmal 6 as. to 1/4

Otur Brand 5 as. to 1

Chandara Brand 8 as. to 1/10

Shares:—

100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 45

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 109

100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 187

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ordy) 136

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 115

100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 109

100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 46

100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 5

100 Binod Mills Ltd 156

25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8

25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 1

25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2

25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 31

10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd. 17

5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion:—

Gold bar per tolas 36/4

Silver per 100 tolas 67

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 7.

3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£117) £117

4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£116) £116 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-6) 21-0

Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9) 35-0

Donaro Tea (40-6) 42-6

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (14) 14

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-9

Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 22-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-1 1/2) 33-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (62-6) 62-6

Burma Corporation (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2

Rio Tintos (14 3/4) 16

East Rand Proprietary (53-3) 53-3

Rand Mines (141-3) 141-3

OIL SHARES

Venezula (36-10 1/2) 40-0

Anglo Persian (46-3) 48-1 1/2

Burma Oil (73-1 1/2) 73-9

Mexican Eagle (6-3) 7-1 1/2

Shell Transport (47-6) 48-9

Royal Dutch (£18 1/2) £19 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 7.

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 33 1/2) dol 34

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 5/8) dol 12

U S Steel Common (dol 38 1/8) dol 39 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 87 3/4) dol 88 1/2

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1935 Vaida.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	Rs. As Ps
9 a.m.	7 0 0
12 noon	7 1 0
2 p.m.	7 0 6
3-45 p.m.	7 0 9

Our Rajkot Letter

FREE EYE TREATMENT FOR HARIJANS

Thakkar Bapa's Appeal For Water Facilities In Villages

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Mr. Thakkar Bapa after his recent extension Cutch-Kathiawar Harijan tour has issued an appeal to the general public to grant specially water facilities in 78 villages when he heard the grievances of the Harijans in matter of water supply. He observes that the conditions in Cutch-Kathiawar, unlike those in Gujerat are far from satisfactory. He has appealed to the princes and chiefs to extend their liberal hand to redress these age long grievances.

FREE EYE TREATMENT

Dr. Mukund Joshi who also accompanied him during the tour, has seen about 100 Harijan brothers and sisters suffering from Cataract trouble. At his request, Dr. Narsinhdas, of Rajkot the retired Chief Medical Officer of Junagadh State, has agreed to treat such cases and to perform such operations when necessary free of charge. The local Seva Sangha has promised all facilities to them during the period of treatment. This work will commence from the 13th inst.

His experience of Cutch tour was in many respects unique and singular. This work of Harijan uplift, there, is well organised by Mr. Hariram Machkhatar the retired State Engineer. The place where Harijan boys were roughly handled and even beaten during Mahatmaji's tour of 1925, has become a very active centre.

MANDAVI ASHRAM

He was mightily pleased with the working of the Harijan Ashram of Mandavi which has more than 60 Harijan boys on its rolls It provides both educational and industrial facilities to them. There are two other Ashrams one at Bhuj and another at Chakar the foundation stone of which was laid by him during his recent tour. There are 22 Harijan Schools. All these institutions have their own "pucca" buildings and are self-managed.

MUNIFICENT DONATION

Mr. Gokaldas Khimji has given a munificent gift of Rs. 60,000 for Harijan uplift work. 22 wells were specially constructed or repaired for Harijans. In Kathiawar there are 4 classes of Harijans Meghwar, Chamar, Bhangi and Garoda. Most of them have taken to agriculture or weaving They are distributed over 935 villages which cover more than 6,500 square miles out of the total area of 15,500 square, miles, the rest being desert area. Some of them in the past, migrated to Sind or Maharashtra to get better means of sustenance.

Gandhiji has recently addressed a letter to Sir Prabhashankar Pattani inquiring as to what he did for the Harijans in the State. It is to be seen what he has to say to Gandhiji whom he is expected to meet at Delhi shortly.

THROUGH SOCIALISM TO FREEDOM

Efficacy Of Congress Programme Criticised

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Both the emcacy of the Congress programme in the way of securing real benefits for the masses and the 'bona fides' of Gandhiji in launching his village uplift scheme were questioned by speakers at the first of the discussions arranged by the Study Circles of the Lahore Congress Socialist Party on the subject "Road to Freedom".

The opinion was expressed that only the Socialist movement could lead the country to freedom, and all other political movements, including the Congress and Liberal movements, would benefit not the masses, but those who were exploiting them. The Congress was described as a capitalist body, and it was declared that Gandhiji's new idea of befriending the peasants was but a clever move to be on the right side of the Socialists, because it was patent to him and others that Socialism was coming forward by leaps and bounds.

Religion was described at the meeting as a stumbling block in the way of the political advancement of the country and the unification of the masses and it was said that it was a factor unworthy of much importance.—A.P.

REVIVAL OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

A. I. C. C. Circular To Provincial Congress Committees

PATNA, (By Mail.)

In a circular issued to the Provincial Committees by the All-India Congress Committee Office particular stress is laid as regards the co-operation the Provincial organisations of the Congress should give to the Village Industries Association.

The circular states that the Provincial Committees should endeavour to popularise the idea of revival of village industries as a means of relieving the pressure on land as a subsidiary occupation adding to the profits of the cultivator and as a help in the removal of unemployment and as necessary for the success of the Swadeshi movement.

The social, moral and other advantages in the revival of village industries may be kept before the public. Further, all committees should help the All-India Village Industries Association in the collection of data and such other ways as has been suggested by the Central Association or any of its local branches or representatives. —A. P.

Sudden Death Of Lahore Hindu Sabha President

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

A big crowd, including a number of prominent Hindus such as Raja Narendranath, Sir Gokul Chand Narang and Bhai Parmanand joined the funeral procession this evening of Lala Sunder Das, acting President of the Lahore Municipality and President of the Lahore Hindu Sabha, who died suddenly of heart failure early this morning.

He was in a normal state of health at 9 o'clock last night.

Hindu bazars observed a hartal as a mark of mourning.—A.P.

WHERE EAST & WEST BLEND IN HARMONY

(Continued from page 1.)

the Salvation of the country lay in the regeneration of the women. The country belongs to them, for it is they who people it, she exclaimed with emphasis. She talked of the position of the women in various countries and displayed her wide and deep knowledge.

LOVELIEST SEA

A new arrival had suddenly switched on to an entirely new topic. "Are you a good sailor Madame?" "I am never comfortable on the Sea", she replied. "Water is not man's natural home. I like to feel my feet firmly on the ground". And then she talked of the different seas.

"The Mediterranean is our sea and we feel a sense of friendly familiarity with it. It has a colour all its own I remember.

"Yes, I think it is the loveliest sea in the world. One can always keep rhythm with her She is not wayward as the Atlantic who keeps changing like a giddy woman. I like the Pacific with her great majestic dignity, and your Arabian with its dull sombre shade". The sea may not look with favour on Madame, but she certainly has a most understanding soul in Halide Edib.

HER PERSONALITY.

She talked of Turkey and the many changes she had been through, and as she talked of its future one could feel her dreams for its cultural growth and progress. One could not but recall what she had said in her book: "We are still writhing in the throes of birth, the supreme agony and pain which nature and spirit impose on all creative periods and actions. Against a background of black chaos stand out in hardly perceptible relief the future directions in which the changing worlds of East and West move". This beautiful and most harmonious blending of the Eastern and Western culture, echoing the music of that country, where the East and the West have met to be united for ever is the most striking note of her entire personality.

In Madame Halide Edib the two cultures have met and blended as two colours merge into each other and produce a marvellous third or two melodies twine into each other and create a grand symphony.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935

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No Sanction For Purdah In Islam

Unhealthy And Ought To Be Discarded, Says Halide Edib

Madame Halide Edib, the famous Turkish lady whose life was been one of continuous stress and strife and sacrifice in the cause of her country and who fought with Mustafa Kemal Pasha for the indepeudence of Turkey arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by M.V. "Victoria."

Dream Fulfilled

Coming to India for the first time, to deliver a series of lectures on "The Conflict of East and West in Turkey" at the Jamia Mi'lia Islamia (National Mus'im University) of Delhi, Madame Halide Edib expressed great delight in being able to come to a country, a visit to which had been the dream of her life.

Undauted Still

Energetic and vivacious, though 50 years of age Madame Halide Edib carried the fire of a spirit which remained undaunted through long dreary periods of grim fight for Turkish freedom.

The Spirit Of Revolt

To-day an exile from her own land, a victim of the vagaries of politics, Madame Halide Edib, with the dynamic energy which marks her personality, represents the spirit of revolt against serfdom and all its concomitant evil influences. An educationist of great repute and an eminent journalist, she has travelled all over the world and her experiences should be of immense benefit to students of modern history.

On her arrival, she was received by Dr. Hamied, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya and others, and was garlanded.

Madame Halide left for Delhi by the Frontier mail last night and was seen off at the Bombay Central Station by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Kamaladevi, Dr. and Mrs. Hamid, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Maulana Irfan.

DREAM OF HER LIFE

"To visit this wonderful country has been one of the dreams of my life and I am happy that dream has at last been realised," declared Madame Halide Edib in an exclusive interview with a "Chronicle" representative. For as Western civilization could be traced to Greece so could Eastern civilization to India. India was really the home of Eastern civilization, but it was, of course, too great, too deep and too profound for a superficial appreciation of it. She proposed to deliver a course of lectures at the 'Jamia Millia' on the conflict between East and West and on the history of Turkey, for, as she observed Turkey was the Near East, the land where the civilizations of the East and the West came into contact with each other. The history of Turkey was, in fact, the history of the progress of their contact and conflict.

HUMAN EQUALITY

Asked about the progress of women and their claim for equal rights with men, Madame Halide Edib declared that she believed in human equality. She denied that she was a feminist in the sense that the term was generally used in the West for in Turkey feminism never meant a fight for women's rights against men. Turkey never denied the their rights. Feminism meant the freedom, progress development of the country and the equal participation of both men and women in the great task.

Men in Turkey were not an impediment to the progress of women. In fact for the past twenty years they had been strong advocates of women's education. There was no educational discrimination. Women were free to enter Universities and otherwise enjoyed equal privileges with other students.

The question of feminism in the Western sense did not arise in Turkey and she hoped that it would not arise in India also. Women, she emphasised, should have the same rights as men to work together for the progress of the nation.

CO-EDUCATION

To a question about co-education Madame Halide Edib replied that she was in favour of it in the primary and university classes. As to secondary, she was open to conviction in the matter but in the meantime she was not quite sure about the utility and wisdom of co-education in secondary stages.

DISCARD PURDAH

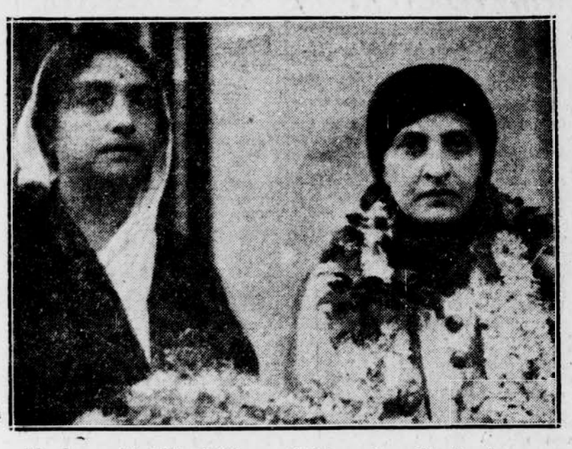
Asked about the purdah, Madame Halide Edib promptly declared that it was unhealthy and ought to be discarded. There was no religious sanction for it in Islam. As long as woman was modest and well-behaved there was no need for any purdah. The Quran enjoined on woman to cover her head but not her face. The spirit of the injunction related really to the inner modesty of woman.

"Purdah was a growth of later days. In the time of the Prophet women went about freely were treated on equal terms and even produced great teachers. It was well-known that during the pre-Islamic period the dress worn by woman was scanty and the Prophet enjoined that women should wear more clothes. Decent dress did not imply purdah. It was part of civilisation. So far as Turkish women were concerned, there was no purdah in the ordinary sense of the word. Nor was there any compulsion for or against it. The younger generation had already taken to wearing the kind of national dress which had no veil for the face.

EMULATE AMERICAN WOMEN

She was full of praise for the French women who she said made the best house-wives and helpmates of man, contrary to the gaiety attached to French social life. English women, were equally brilliant and had their legitimate ambitions, which were slowly being fulfilled.

She added humorously: "If you wish to see a nation managed by women go to America!"



Madame Halide Edib, a fighter for Turkey's national freedom, but now an exile from her own country, arrived on Monday by the Italian Mail boat. She proceeded to Delhi the same night to deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the Jamia Millia, the National Muslim University.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEM

Sir Frank Noyce On Dangers Of Rail-Road Competition

NEW DELHI, January 7.

Sir Frank Noyce, Memoer for Transport, opened to-day in the Princes Chamber the meeting of the Transport Advisory Council, expressing the hope that it would mark the beginning of a permanent institution performing valuable functions in a spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and co-operation. Sir Frank emphasised the rail road competition and the danger to railways, and said that the development of motor transport should not be such as to increase the losses of railways and still leave large tracts of the country with no proper means of communications.

Opening out of undeveloped tracts, whether by the construction of roads or by improvements of motor transport along the existing roads in such tracts, would benefit everyone and also improve the revenue of Railways. "It is our hope", said Sir Frank, "that we and you working in the closest co-operation will be able to devise a policy which will secure full value to the community as a whole for every rupee spent on the development of communications". After stating the action already taken, Sir Frank said they had now met to evolve a common policy to be energetically pursued by all interests concerned and hoped that the discussions would indicate further lines of investigation to be pursued in the interval elapsing before the next meeting so that they would then be in a position further to develop a statement of common policy for the benefit of the Government of India, of the local Governments and the people of India.—A.P.

COLD WAVE HAVOC

Pilgrims Get Ill And Return Home

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

Owing to extreme, cold, several persons including Sheth Manekal Mansukhbhai, mill agent, who started on foot on a pilgrimage to Jain temples of Palitana, have taken ill and a few of them have returned home.—A. P.

Meningitis Havoc In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

One of the biggest hotels in Ahmedabad has been closed for a week as three men working there have died of meningitis.—A. P.

COLD WAVE PASSES OVER CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

A cold wave is passing over Calcutta, temperature being below normal.—United Press.

FATAL ASSAULT ON WOMAN

Accused Gets Five Years R. I. For Brutal Crime

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 6.

S. C. Lazarus, a South Indian Roman Catholic an alleged assailant of Mrs. Evans, wife of Dr. Evans, Assistant Medical Officer, British Military Hospital, Jubbulpore, has been sentenced to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. C. Gruer, Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore.

The accused, it may be recalled had brutally assaulted Mrs. Evans on November 23, while she was making her X'mas purchases in a shop at Sadar Bazar, and was caught red-handed by the public.

The accused, it is reported, in the course of his statement to the police describing the motive for committing the offence, had stated that as he was unemployed and was a stranger, he with a view to ensure a free lodging and feeding, had in a desperate mood committed the offence. The accused, at a further stage of his trial retracted his confession and pleaded not guilty to the charge of attempt to murder.

The Sessions Judge disbelieved the accused's version and agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him accordingly under section 307 I.P.C.—United Press.

SIKHS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

AMRITSAR, Jan. 7.

Sardar Mangal Singh M. L. A., General Secretary of Khalsa Durbar, has issued a statement calling upon Sikhs of all shades of opinion to observe January 27 as Anti-Communal Award Day throughout the country by holding "diwans" in all the Gurdwaras and passing resolutions against the Communal Award. A statement will be circulated to all Sikh centres which will be read at the meetings.

It is gathered from the Sikh centres that they propose to cooperate with the Congress Nationalist Party in the fight against the Communal Award. The Congress Nationalist Party, it may be observed, is also observing January 27 as the Anti-Communal Award Day.—United Press.

9-HOUR DAY IN MADRAS MILLS

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

At a meeting of the Madras Labour Union held at Perambur, Mr. C. Chelvapathi Chetty, Secretary of the Union, who presided announced that the working hours of the mill operatives in the Buckingham and Carnatic and Choolai Mills in the City had been reduced from 10 to 9 hours per day, with effect from January 1 last, in compliance with the provisions of section 34 of the Factories Act as amended recently.—United Press.

HUNTERS FIRED ON

Zamindar Mistakes Them For Animals And Kills One

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 7.

News about a shikar tragedy resulting in the death of a boy and serious injuries to the other, has reached here from Seoni.

It appears from the account that while two lads were out hunting, and were sitting in a field in quest of an animal with blankets to protect themselves from cold, the owner of the field accidentally passed by that way, and mistaking the blanket-covered hunters to be some wild beasts who were destroying his crops, he shot at them. One of the hunters was killed on the spot and the other received serious injuries. The injured man was removed to the Seoni hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

Further details are lacking.—United Press.

DEMAND FOR REDUCTION OF LAND REVENUE

Kapurthala Zamindars' Resolve

JULLUNDUR, January 6.

The General Council of the Central Zamindars' League, Kapurthala State, decided at a meeting held here to observe January 15 as "Land Revenue Reduction Day" by calling upon the agriculturists of the State to observe fast on that and the following night.

About 500 workers gathered at the meeting took the vow to make it a success.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ed to do so in the face of crushing taxation? They are forced to borrow in order to carry on at all, and they can have no means with which to improve their plantations.

The Zanzibar Government is driven to call for the public's suggestions for dealing with the mortgage debts of the Arab planters. It will be surprising if any new and just way of doing so will be found other than those founded on the immemorial ones of paying if you can, and if you cannot pay, making reasonable and equitable terms with your creditor.

THE LAST STRAW

Further, the business community, Indian and European alike, I suppose, is to be "disciplined" by being made to pay a licence fee of Rs. 5,000 per annum for permission to export cloves and if they do not respond to this by getting better prices for the article, an Export Board is to be created having a monopoly of the export.

It would be difficult to conceive anything, more calculated to complete the ruin of the business community concerned, and ultimately of the industry itself. But an Export Board would, of course, require a staff of officials to run it!! If the Indian community has started "hartal" in protest against all these proposals, it is entitled to every sympathy and support.

WHAT COULD BE DONE

That there are measures and activities by which the Zanzibar Government could properly and without extra great expenditure assist the clove industry and remove abuses is, I think, certain. There is a practically unlimited market for cloves amongst Eastern peoples at a price which they can afford to pay and one which does not require roving commissions to carry on "propaganda". So far as I am aware, no systematic measures of an obvious character have been undertaken to increase the production and so to diminish its cost to a price that these peoples can afford.—"East Africa" London.

REAL AIM OF ZANZIBAR LEGISLATION

Dr. Charlesworth On Top-Heavy Administration

"LAST STRAW OF Rs. 5,000 PER ANNUM DEMANDED FROM INDIAN BUSINESSMEN"

Dr. Charlesworth resided for over forty years in Zanzibar and was medical adviser to the British Consulate and was a very influential and highly-connected citizen of Zanzibar. He was also intimately connected with the firm of Charlesworth Pilling & Co. which was engaged in clove trade and at one time had entered into an advance contract for the purchase of all Govt. duty cloves.

Dr. Charlesworth writes:—

The former great prosperity of Zanzibar was founded largely on its practical monopoly of the 'entrepot' trade with the mainland of East Africa from Gardafui to Beira. That trade was created and developed mostly by the enterprise and intelligence of the Indian community of Zanzibar. The clove industry, which brought wealth, and was also practically a monopoly, was created by the Sultans, and developed by the Arab planters, but was not originally a main source of Government revenue.

TEMPORARY TAX

By the foresight of Seyyid Baraghash, inspired by Sir John Kirk, the Arab planters were persuaded to agree to a voluntary tax of 30 per cent of the clove crop for certain specific purposes, viz. for the introduction in the town of a good water supply after the terrible cholera epidemic of the seventies and the purchase of ships for the purposes of the trade with Bombay. That tax, meant to be temporary and for those specific purposes, has never been removed though in recent years there have been some modifications, perhaps ameliorations. This origin of the tax has been practically entirely forgotten and I doubt if there is anyone either in the Zanzibar Government service or amongst the Arabs who knows anything about it to-day. The tax has come to be regarded as a permanent, indisputable right of the Government.

CRUSHING IMPOST

Is it conceivable that any agricultural industry in the world can be permanently prosperous under such a crushing impost as this, prolonged indefinitely? In former years, with wealth coming to the country from a very lucrative trade, cheaper production cost, and perhaps better prices, the effect of that tax was partly disguised.

The building of railways on the mainland and development of ports feeding them has practically destroyed the 'entrepot' trade of Zanzibar. Whilst this, with its diminishing revenue, has been going on, the staffing the Administration has been continuously increased, new offices and hosts of officials created, to an extent that must be almost unique for a country of its size and population. These extravagances have been made all the more burdensome by antiquated leave rules—a burden to the officials and the revenue—and by the early age of retirement and consequently swollen pension liabilities. The recent reduction of 40 per cent in the budget expenditure strikingly emphasises the amount of the extravagances but entailing as it must compensations and earlier pensions, can do very little in the meantime to relieve the finances.

IN SEARCH OF OTHER FIELDS

It is under these circumstances that the Government turns once more to the clove industry. If it can be made more prosperous it may produce more revenue.

If there were a real monopoly for Zanzibar cloves and an unlimited demand there is practically at a proper price the Zanzibar industry could perhaps bear the tax and be prosperous. But cloves are now produced in Madagascar and other places in increasing quantities and so far from being crushingly taxed are in French colonies encouraged and subsided.

FRIGHTENED INTO MAKING REBATE

Then there is the artificial production of clove oil and its most important derivative, vanillin. It is possible that the real importance of this, on account of cost, has been exaggerated; but it has been used to frighten the Zanzibar Government into making a rebate of duty to clove oil distillers—mostly American. I think this rebate has been stopped, but the substantial sum of money it cost was simply thrown away.

CHILLISH CHARGE

It is in these circumstances of "monopoly" that the Indian dealers are accused of nefariously "cutting" the price of cloves apparently for the purpose of ruining the Arab planters, and getting as little as possible for an article they have had to buy and must sell again in order to live! The charge is childish.

NO MONOPOLY ADVANTAGES

The price of cloves in London to-day is about 6d. per lb.—a price which before the War would have been considered fairly remunerative. To suggest that a proper comparison can be drawn between the artificial prices of cloves immediately after the War and those of to-day is either dishonest or a mark of ignorance. Does any sane person suppose that if the merchants of Zanzibar (Indian and European) could get a better price they would not? The price of cloves is not governed by monopoly unlimited demand advantages; it is fixed in London, and determined by supply and demand.

POSING AS EXPERTS

In recent years there have arrived in Zanzibar a series of new officials with no previous experience of cloves, who have not hesitated within a few months to pose as "experts" on the subject and to interfere in every possible way with the production, preparation, and marketing of cloves—an industry established over a hundred years in which the experts spend a lifetime, and on the prosperity of which their prosperity depends; almost invariably these interferences are based on attacks on the Indian community, which is the backbone of the commerce of the country.

No one will deny that there are black sheep amongst the Indians as in every other community, but there is a growing tendency to regard Indians with the same unjustified prejudices and intense dislike that certain Continental countries show to Jews. It is a pity that the more enlightened attitude of the late Sir John Kirk, who backed up the Indian community in every possible way, is not remembered.

In this report it seems that one of the ways in which Indians have ruined the clove industry is by fabulously extortionate usuary. Assuming the facts to be as stated, the question at once arises: What has the Zanzibar Government been doing all these years to allow it?

SLACKNESS OF GOVT.

Anyone who knows will smile at the picture of the robbery of the "unsophisticated" Arab and Swahili. But as a matter of fact, it is many years since the Zanzibar Government made all charging of interest above a certain reasonable rate illegal. Why have they not enforced their law and protected their subjects?

The Zanzibar Government itself owns some of the finest clove plantations in the country. It pays no duty, and yet it has never been able to make these plantations pay. How can the private Arab planters be expect-

(Continued in Col. 5)

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